The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,086.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town ....Rs.	52 0
—————— including postage..... „	73 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town.. „	28 0
—————— including postage.... „	38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town „	16 0
—————— including postage.... „	21 0
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—————— including postage..... „	7 12
Single Copy for Cash ..... „	0 4
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion .....Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto..... „ 2 8
Third Ditto..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions „ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ..... 7 As. per line,
Second Ditto ..... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SYLVESTER—FORMAN—November 25th, at St. John's Church, Colaba, by the Rev. Ward Manuel, Surgeon John Henry Sylvester, late 11th Bengal Lancers, to Matilda White, only daughter of Henry Forman, Esq.—No cards.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

BARTLETT—November 19th, at her residence, No. 74, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, the wife of Mr. G. F. Bartlett, P. W. D., of a son.

WILSON—November 17th, at Furnia, Maunbhoom, the wife of William Wilson, Esq., Medical Officer, of a son.

DEATH.

WRAFTER—November 18th, Eugenie Maine, the second daughter of Edward and Jane Wrafter, aged 3 years and 2½ days.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, very fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "CASHMERE," 1,050 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. T. Dickinson, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 8th December, at noon.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave BOMBAY	8	Leave Galle	19
„ Carwar	10	„ Negatatam.....	20
„ Mangalore	11	„ Pondicherry	
„ Cannanore	12	„ Madras	22
„ Calicut	13	„ Coconada	24
„ Beypore	13	„ Vizagapatam.....	25
„ Cochin	14	„ Bimlipatam	25
„ Tuticorin	16	„ Gopalpore	
„ Colombo	17	Arrive CALCUTTA	28

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can Land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

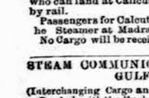
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up he Steamer at Madras.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF via KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linge, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

	Up. Nov.	Dec.		Down. Dec.	Jan.
Leave BOMBAY ..	30	14	Leave BUSSORAH	18	1
„ Kurrachee ..	4	18	„ Fao	18	1
„ Guadur	5	19	„ Bushire	20	3
„ Muscat.....	8	22	„ Linga	22	5
„ B. Abbas	10	24	„ B. Abbas	24	7
„ Linga	11	25	„ Muscat	26	9
„ Bushire	14	28	„ Guadur	28	11
„ Fao	15	29	„ Kurrachee.....	29	12
Arrive BUSSORAH ...	16	30	Arrive BOMBAY	2	16

The Steam-ship "PENANG," 800 tons, 150 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 30th November, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

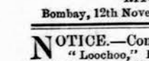
STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

The Steam-ship "MARTABAN," 510 tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. C. Sharp, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 7th December, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.



THE Iron Clipper Ship "British Monarch," 1,262 tons register (lately out of Dock) which made the passage out in 75 days from Gravesend, will sail for Liverpool early in December, and has excellent Cabin accommodation for Passengers. For terms, &c., apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Loochoo," Beal, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats alongside the Ship to receive delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Beal will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

FINLAY, SCOTT, & Co.,
Agents for the Captain.

Bombay, 21st November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Birmah," arrived from Liverpool, are requested to forward at once their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our counter-signature, and to pay their Freight to us and to send off Boats for their Cargo at once, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Pearse will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

WALLACE & Co.,
Agents for Captain Pearse, Ship "Birmah."

ROSSELET & Co.

ESTABLISHED 1858,

CHRONOMETER MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, ENGRAVERS, &c.,

No. 6, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

BACON.

BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
FLITCH, preserved in Salt and Sugar; PRIME MIDDLES ONLY, from 18 to 26 lbs. each, per lb.....	1 0	1 2
Do. Do. ON CUT	1 2	1 4
FINE STREAKED BREAKFAST, in sealed tins, of from 3 to 8 lbs., per lb.....	1 2	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE

BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

LOSS OF HAIR,

arising from weakness of the vessels of the Scalp, may be cured by the use of

Mr. ERASMUS WILSON'S

HAIR WASH.

A remedy at once real and exceedingly pleasant in use.

Prepared from the original prescription, in bottles at Cash Rs. 2 as. 4; Credit Rs. 2 as. 8

by

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

ENGLISH & EUROPEAN NEWS.

"THE MAIL:"

A Paper containing the news, the principal leaders, a well-digested summary, and all interesting matter from *The Times*.

The Newspaper hitherto known as the *Evening Mail*, having become the property of the Proprietors of *The Times*, IS NOW published

twice a week, under the title of

"THE MAIL,"

at the price of Threepence per copy as heretofore,

The days of publication will be Tuesday and Friday, and each paper will contain the news and all matters of interest appearing in the three previous numbers of *The Times*, which will thus be rendered available, in a cheap and convenient form, for persons residing abroad or in the Colonies.

Subscribers can obtain "THE MAIL" through Newspaper Agents, or may have it from the Publisher, on prepayment at Printing House Square, London.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To Trieste.—1st class £84 10s. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

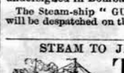
Steamers leave Bombay on the 20th of each month and Suez on or near the 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on the 20th December.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

STEAM TO JEDDAH AND HOODEIDA.



THE s. s. "Mula," 800 tons, Captain Cairs, will be despatched to the above Ports on or about the 10th December next.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th November 1868.

WANTED.

WANTED, Fazendary Ground to Rent on a lease of 99 years, situated at or in the vicinity of Byculla, Grant Road, or the Race Course.

Also—To purchase, airy Bungalows at Malabar Hill. Apply either personally or in writing at No. 6 Rampart Row, Office of the undersigned.

HEBRALALL & Co.

WANTED, a passage in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England *via* the Cape for four European Insanes. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1868.

NOTICE.—Wanted, for the Bombay Government Bakery, a Superintendent, who must in addition to being able to read and write English fluently, possess a practical knowledge of a Baker's trade. Salary Rupees Seventy-five per mensem, with free quarters. Applications and Testimonials to be sent to the undersigned.

G. S. MIGNON, Captain,
Executive Commissariat Officer.

Bombay, Executive Commissariat Office, 23rd Nov. 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious Godown in 2 Cnurch Lane. Apply to WATSON, BOGLE, & Co.

TO LET, a BUNGALOW, No. 147 Malabar Hill, recently vacated by C. J. MAYHEW, Esq., Barrister. Apply to REMINGTON & Co., Agents, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited).

Bombay, 20th June 1868.

TO LET, on Malabar Hill, the Property of the Bombay Reclamation Company, Limited) in Liquidation)—

Three Houses, Nos. 6, and 7, in Compounds, adjoining each other in line near the public road.

The above will be shown at any time on application to Mr. J. GAHAGAN, Company's Storekeeper, Girgaum, and the terms as to Rent, &c., can be ascertained by addressing the undersigned.

JAMES G. SMITH, } Liquidators.
JAMES RANKEN, }

Elphinstone Circle, 24th September 1868.

TO BE LET—Rent moderate (immediate possession, Fort, Elphinstone Circle)—The first entire Floor of the Premises No. 16, G. (known as Cursetjee Furdoonjee's Building, opposite the old Forbes Office), just vacated by Messrs. Jules Seigfried and Co.

On Malabar Hill, three very excellent Bungalows Nos. 72, 73, 74. No. 72 was formerly occupied by W. H. Thacker, Esq.; No. 73 do. P. E. Bendir, Esq.; and No. 74 do. Monsieur J. P. Negroponte. Apply to Cullandass Kirparam residing near Bhoolaser Temple, House No. 34.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—Merchants and Persons expecting Telegrams are requested to send to this Office their addresses. By doing so the possibility of delay in delivery, or of non-delivery, of their Messages will be destroyed.

J. J. DOOLEY,
Assistant Superintendent in charge, Bombay Signal Office.

Bombay Telegraph Office, 21st November 1868.

NOTICE.—The Public are requested to enter in the receipt accompanying each Telegram the exact time at which such Telegram reaches them. By neglecting to do so the means of checking the time occupied by the peon in delivery are greatly reduced.

J. J. DOOLEY.
Assistant Superintendent in charge, Bombay Signal Office.

Bombay Telegraph Office, 21st November 1868.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK, LIMITED, (in Liquidation)—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of this Bank will be closed on and from the 30th instant until further notice, in order that an early distribution may be made to those Shareholders who are on the Register on that date.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

6, Rampart Row, 20th November 1868.

D. S. KEMP and COMPANY.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully an promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT:
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. CHARLES KINLOCH & Co.'s VIRGIN SHERRIES.

Messrs. D. S. Kemp & Co. have much pleasure in intimating that they have been appointed the Bombay Agents for these unrivalled Wines, and that the first consignment has just been sampled with the most gratifying result. The Sherries of the above Firm are well known to the more epicurean of both Indian services, who have long cherished the name of Chas. Kinloch and Co. in that connection although rarely able to obtain illustrations of their vaults. The shipment now landed consists of the following:—

SHERRIES—		Per dozen.
Virgin, dark green seal	Pale Wines of good	Rs. 21
yellow seal	consistence, fine	22
green seal	flavour, and rather dry.	25
Amontillado..		32
PORT.....		26
CHAMPAGNE—Finest Dry, early bottled.....		32
BRANDY—Fine Old		30

In addition to these, D. S. K. & Co. are now offering the following which will repay attention—

PETIT CHAMPAGNE—a light effervescing Wine obtained through Messrs. G. M. Mumm & Co. ...	26
D. S. KEMP & Co.'s No. 1 Brandy, reputed to be the finest in India	38
CLARET—Excellent breakfast, Bordeaux—bottled..	11
SAUTERNE—In excellent condition	22

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents	Planters
Tourists	Contractors
Travellers	Mariners
Explorers	Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & Company.

HOSIERS, GLOVERS, and GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.

Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.

To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz...	12 to	21
Superfine do. do....18	„	21
Balbriggan embossed Silk do...25		
Fine Striped and Fancy Socks...	14 „	20
Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton ...25		
Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13 „	18½
Extra Super do. Mixed Striped..21	„	24
Lisle Thread ½ Hose 20		
Do. Fancy Striped 23		
Fancy and Striped Silk Socks...25	„	45
Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shooting &c., per pair .. 3	„	6
Celebrated India Gauze under Vests.....	4½ „	
Silk and Wool Pants.....	6 „	8
India Gauze Pants.....	7 „	8
Grey Merino Pants.....	6 „	8
Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½	

BADHAM'S SHIRTS

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz....	45	0
White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
Do. Dress Do. „	75	0
Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
Do. all Wool „	10	8
Do. Cashmere „	10	8
Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
French Printed Shirts per doz.	70	0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each.....	25	0
Cashmere Do. „	20	0
Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
Prince of Wales Do. „	18	0
THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and requires an absorbing Material, each	8	8

BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS

COLLAR DEPARTMENT.		Rs.	A.
The Pall Mall	per dozen	7	0
The Belgian	with Tie „	7	8
do.	with Tie „	7	8
The Shakspear	„	7	0
do.	with Tie „	7	8
The Regent	„	7	0
The Indian	„	7	0
The Improved West End	„	7	0

BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.

FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
The Bond Street do	3	8
The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
The United Service Brace	3	0
Bridle Leather Belts.....	3	0

LINEN EPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Damask Napkins of all sizes		
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons		
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use ..... per dozen	12-8 to	25
Gentlemen's Handkercaefs, Colored Borders		16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8	

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15 to	30
„ „ Chased	15 „	30
„ „ Enamelled	16 „	30
„ Sleeve Links	18 „	30
„ Shirt Studs	14 „	30
„ Scarf Rings.....	8 „	12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10 „	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	Rs.
Overland Trunks	20 to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50 „	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16 „	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)		
Scotch Mands	12 „	35
Railway Rugs	12 „	50
Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Belts.		Cholera Clothes

HAT DEPARTMENT.		
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY	Paris Hats	14 0
	Drab Shell Felt	10 8
	The Celt Black and Drabs ...	8 8
	The Jerome do. ...	7 8
	The Cantab do. ...	7 8
	The Isis do, ...	7 8
	The Derby do. ...	7 8
ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY	Hunting, Patent Inner Bands	
	„ Turban „	
	„ lined Cork. „	
	Helmets.	

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S Black Velvet Hats.....Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.	
Gent's.	Gent's.
Military Doe.	White.
Dogskin.	Straw.
Driving Gloves.	Lavender.
Drab Norway.	Black.
Lisle Thread.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames.
Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM and Company,
Indian Hosiers.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical defects; being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per "Burmah," "Doxford," and other Ships, and orders are now being registered, for

Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Fresh Portland Cement.
Leather Belting.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Anvils, Bellows, &c.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Steam Whistles and Boiler Fittings.
Sheet Zinc.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Plate, Bar, Angle, and Tee Iron.
Estimates given for every description of Iron work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT,

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,

No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,

ALSO

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

Established in 1851.

Mrs. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

THE APOLLO

WAITING AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS,

APOLLO BUNDER.

THE LESSEE of the Apollo Waiting and Refreshment Rooms,—the erection of which has just been completed,—begs to inform the Public of Bombay that they will be opened, under European management, on December 1st.

The Waiting-rooms, of which there are First and Second Class, will be found a very great convenience to all who may, from any cause, be detained on the Bunder. Attached to the Waiting-rooms are lavatories, &c., nicely fitted up; reparate rooms being reserved for Ladies. The Waiting-rooms will be open to the Public free of charge.

Passengers embarking or disembarking at the Bunder will be enabled to deposit their Baggage at the above Rooms for safe keeping, a small fee being charged for the accommodation.

The Refreshment Department will be conducted in first-rate style, the greatest possible attention being paid to the cleanliness and excellence of everything supplied.

T. HAMMOND,
Lessee,

Bombay, 25th November 1868.

NOTICES.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.

POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.

THIS EVENING, 26th NOVEMBER.

COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT

TO

Mr. F. H. POLLOCK,

AGENT TO THE COMPANY.

Mr. POLLOCK, in making his first appeal to a Bombay Public, trusts the Entertainment provided for them for this occasion will meet with their support, assuring them that everything shall be done to make the Performance worthy the patronage of one and all.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT,

Under the Patronage of the

NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND GENERAL PUBLIC OF BOMBAY.

LAST NIGHTS OF THE BROTHERS RIDGWAY.

LAST NIGHTS OF JERRY BLOSSOM.

LAST NIGHTS OF Mr. WALTER AIREY.

LAST NIGHTS OF MADAME LOUISE.

LAST NIGHTS OF MASTER COLLINS,

THE JUVENILE EQUESTRIAN;

AND LAST NIGHTS OF THE STAR EQUESTRIAN AND ACROBATIC COMPANY,

Who will appear in an entirely new and varied Programme, comprising Equestrian, Acrobatic, Ground and Lofty Tumbling, Singing, Dancing, and Dramatic Performances.

FIRST TIME OF

Mr. H. WALLACE,

AS THE

WILD AMERICAN INDIAN,

Who has kindly consented to appear on this occasion.

REMEMBER THIS IS THE LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS IN BOMBAY, AND WILL BE THE GREATEST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class Rs.	5	Third Class Rs.	2
Second Class „	3	Fourth Class „	1

Tickets may be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., at the Circus, and on application to Mr. Pollock.

NOTICE.—The Free List on this occasion entirely suspended, the Press alone excepted.

F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

NOTICE.—In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and in the Estate of Pranjeevundass Doolubdass.—Notice is hereby given that a First Dividend, at the rate of 2 of a Rupee per cent. on the amount of admitted claims, will be paid to the Creditors of the above Estate at the Office of the Trustees, No. 6, Rampart Row, on and after Tuesday the 1st December 1868.

JOHN C. TEASDALE,
M. ROONAN,
MADORAO MOROJEE. } Trustees.

TO CONTRACTORS AND OTHERS.—Tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer for Reclamations up to the 10th December, for Blocks of Stone for the construction of the Light-house on the South-West Prongs.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned.

The Executive Engineer for Reclamations does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

WALTER M. DUCAT, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer for Reclamations.

Bombay, 20th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders for certain additions and alterations to a Building known as the "Morley Hall" at Colaba, will be received by the undersigned, at his Office in the Esplanade Pendals, until 1 P. M., on Thursday, the 10th December 1868.

All particulars can be learnt on personal application at the Office from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. daily, Sundays and Holidays excepted.

The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

C. MANT, Lieutenant, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Colaba.

Public Works Department, Office of the Executive Engineer, Colaba, Bombay, 20th Nov. 1868.

THE BOMBAY GENERAL CREDIT AND FINANCIAL CORPORATION, LIMITED, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the said Company, No. 24, Rampart Row, in Bombay, on the 23rd day of December next, at (12) twelve o'clock noon, for the following purpose:—

To receive, consider, and adopt the Final Report and Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding up has been concluded.

TAPIDASS VURJDASS,
For self and Co-Liquidators.

Bombay, 20th November 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—Intending EXHIBITORS are particularly requested to send in complete LISTS of the ARTICLES to be EXHIBITED and the SPACE REQUIRED as early as possible.

The Committee will be prepared by the 1st of November to receive Goods of a non-perishable nature.

Machinery requiring power should be sent in not later than the 20th of November.

Perishable articles will be received on the day previous to opening.

Special arrangements can be made for Jewellery, &c.

Prospectuses, forms of demand for Space, and other information, may be obtained by applying to the undersigned.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

Broach, 25th September 1868.

ST. ANDREW'S DAY, 1868.—

SCOTCH DINNER.

Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.. .....Chairman.
W. Wedderburn, Esq.. .....Croupier.

Stewards.

M. Balfour, Esq. Capt. Ronald Campbell.
Hon. A. Brown, Andrew Hay, Esq.
Hon. A. H. Campbell, E. Tyrrel Leith, Esq.
Hamilton Dunlop, Esq.,—Honorary Secretary.

The Dinner will be given at Framjee Hall.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send their names to the Honorary Secretary, 30, Meadow Street, before Thursday next, the 26th instant, when the list will be closed. Tickets Rs. 20 each.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce that His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to open the Exhibition on Tuesday, the 22nd proximo, at 7 A.M. There will be a Public Ball at the Kutcherry on the evening of the same day. On Wednesday, the 23rd, His Excellency will hold a Durbar for the Native Chiefs of Goozerat.

Public Officers and others desirous of pitching their Tents in the Grand Camp are requested to apply for a site, stating number and description of their Tents, to T. C. Hope, Esquire, Collector of Surat, on or before the 5th proximo.

For the accommodation of the Public in general, the Committee have made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, Bombay, to open a temporary Hotel under Canvas, the charge will be Rs. 9 per diem, including Messing. Cutler's Wines, &c., will be supplied at fixed prices, and the whole will be conducted on the system of a first class Hotel, under the general supervision of the Committee.

The Prices of Admission to the Exhibition will be as under:—

Season Ticket, with Seat at the opening.....Rs. 5.
Do. without Seat „ ..... „ 3.

None but Season Ticket-holders will be admitted on the first three days.

Single day admission on the 4th, 5th, and 6th day Re. 1. Subsequent Prices will be notified hereafter, as also Special arrangements for Native Ladies.

Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary at Broach and at the Byculla Hotel, Bombay.

Intending Visitors are earnestly requested to aid the Committee in providing adequate accommodation, both in the Exhibition Building for the opening, and at the Hotel, by taking Tickets and bespeaking quarters at the earliest practicable date.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

RE MICHAEL HUGH SCOTT, deceased.—In pursuant to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of Michael Hugh Scott, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, and of No. 41, Threadneedle Street, in the City of London, Merchant, who died at Barrichinnock in North Britain on the 14th day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and letters of administration of whose personal estates and effects (with the exemplification of the probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the 11th day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Alexander Henry Campbell, of Bombay, Esquire, European inhabitant, a partner in the firm of Messieurs Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, and to James Rankin, also of Bombay, European inhabitant, an assistant in the said firm of Messieurs Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, the constituted attorneys of Archibald Campbell Scott, George William Campbell, and Robert Hannay, Esqrs., Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Michael Hugh Scott, deceased, are required on or before the 19th day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, to send to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their claim upon or against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the administrators will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Archibald Campbell Scott, George William Campbell, and Robert Hannay, Esqrs., as such executors, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estates, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrators.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of November 1868.

NOTICES.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the sale of Norton's Tube Wells, and are prepared to register orders for a consignment now on the way out.

REMINGTON & Co.

ESTATE OF PESTONJEE CURSETJEE SHROFF.—Notice is hereby given that a Meeting of the Creditors on the above Estate will be held on Monday, the Seventh day of December next, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Office of Mr. G. R. Wilson, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, to consider the desirability of the execution of a supplemental Deed of Trust to enable the Trustees to wind up the Estate and distribute the Assets forthwith.

G. R. WILSON.

Bombay, 21st November 1868.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1868,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Elphinstones declined from 815 to 805, New Do. from 140 to 130, Mazagons from 750 to 735, Colabas from 1,200 to 1,190. Freres close at 80, Bank of Bombay 100, New Do. 11½ premium. Market closes flat.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Subscribed Capital.	Nomi. Value of sh.	Paid up	Last Dividend.	Names.	Rate per Shar e
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	9 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,150,000	1,000	all	9 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1720
5,000,000	500	all	5 do.	Do. of Bombay New	551
3,750,000	1,000	all	11½ pa	Do. of Madras	1680
0,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India A. & China	209
00,000	250	all	6 do	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	280
00,000	50	25	8 p.ct.	Delhi and London	200
00,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India	135
50,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	460

LAND COMPANIES.

2,187,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co	1190
1, 80,000	1000	all	30	Elphinstone Land	810
1,080,000	1,000	50	11-14	Do. New	330
	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	80
100,000	5,000	4,500	Nil	Mazagon Land	785
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	375

DAILY COTTON MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

	Per Candy.
Comrawuttee New	230 to 232
Akote New	229 to 232
Broach	228 to 230
Dholleras	238 to 240
Bhownugur	238 to 240
Veerawul	240 to 245
Vingorla	229 to 232
Dharwar Sawginned	240 to 242
Khandeish	223 to 228
Barsee	222 to 228

Ready sales 475 Candies. Market strong.

CALCUTTA.—18TH NOVEMBER 1868.

The advance in Bank rates caused a depression in the market for Government Securities. Only small amounts of 4 per cents. found buyers at Rs. 5-6 and 5-4 discount. Some 5 per cents of 18-6-57 were bought, in execution of investor's orders, at Rs. 9-9 premium 34 per cents. sold below yesterday's quotations. A large amount of 10 year's Debentures sold yesterday at Rs. 7-4 premium, 15 years' Debentures changed hands to-day at Rs. 8-8 and 8-10 premium.

Calcutta Municipals 6 per cents. Debentures were bought, by different parties, at Rs. 6-4 premium, and small pieces at Rs. 6-6.

The Bank of Bengal raised its rates of interest and discounts one per all round.

National Bank shares are again very scarce in the market; only some trifling purchases were effected at Rs. 135.

Sales of Burdwan Stone Co.'s shares took place yesterday at Rs. 20 and to-day at Rs. 18 per share.

Eastern Bengal Indigo Co.'s shares sold in large numbers, during the week, at Rs. 29 per share of Rs. 100 paid up.

Shares in the Great Eastern Hotel Co. were placed at Rs. 131 each.

Purchases of Landing and Shipping Co.'s shares took place at Rs. 63.

Sirsoot Indigo Co.'s shares were bought at Rs. 114 and 113 for cash, and time-bargain contracts at Rs. 118 and 120 for deliveries in 2 months.

A sale of 50 Upper Assam Tea Co.'s shares was reported this afternoon at Rs. 30 per share.

BANK OF BENGAL.

STATEMENT of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the Week ended 17th November, 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Proprietors' Capital, paid up		Rs.	2,20,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund			17,53,852 15 11
General Treasury Balance at Head Office ... Rs. Nil			89,44,349 8 8
Do. do. at Branches „	89,44,349 8 8		
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches.			2,76,88,687 1 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.			3,40,628 14 1
Sundries			5,74,294 10 11
		Rs...	6,13,31,723 3 6

ASSETS.

Government Securities		Rs.	35,92,654 8 4
Loans on Govt. Securities at Head Office and Branches			43,24,292 0 0
Accounts of Credit on do. do. do.			1,19,19,390 8 9
Mercantile Bills discounted at do.			1,17,64,440 4 1
Dead Stock			9,65,985 5 9
Stamps			13,269 7 0
Balances with other Banks			8,28,042 10 9
Sundries			4,93,795 15 4
		Rs...	3,39,01,870 12 0
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	Rs. 1,10,72,612 6 8		
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	„ 1,63,57,240 0 10		
			2,74,29,852 7 6
		Rs.	6,13,31,723 3 6

BANK OF MADRAS.

Statement of Affairs on 14th November, 1868.

LIABILITIES.

Capital		Rs.	56,25,000 0 0
Public Deposits at Head Office	27,06,723 3 0		
Public deposits at Branches	15,89,663 8 2		
			42,96,386 11 2
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches			71,70,381 14 9
Cash Credits undrawn do.			6,65,222 7 2
Bank Notes outstanding			535 0 0
Post Bills			26,294 10 9
Reserve Fund			5,62,500 0 0
Rest			1,25,227 14 7
		Rupees...	184,11,548 10 5

ASSETS.

Silver and Notes at Head Office	30,27,158 6 8		
Silver and Notes at Branches	48,08,752 8 5		
			78,35,910 18 1
Govt. Securities			17,42,986 1 10
Govt Reserve, Cash	2,06,723 3 0		
Securities			2,06,723 3 0
Loans at Head Office and Branches			20,93,896 6 0
Accounts of Credit at Head Office and Branches			9,61,970 0 0
Mercantile Bills discounted at Head Office and Branches			34,60,173 13 8
Dead Stock at Head Office and Branches			2,29,363 13 1
Bills of Exchange do.			11,94,720 13 3
Due by other Banks			6,85,863 7 9
		Rupees...	184,11,548 10 5

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 25.

Anderson, Colonel, Political Employment, on duty, from Kattywar

Smith, Major, 18th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Rajkote.

Carden, Captain, 14th Regiment, on duty, from Deololee.

Hill, Ensign, 93rd Highlanders, on leave, from Deololee

Hunter, Assistant Surgeon, 3rd Regiment N. I, on leave, from Mhow

Woodhouse, Lieutenant, Madras Staff Corps, on sick certificate from Raipore.

Burd, Major, 10th Regiment, on leave, from Tanna.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 25.

Stallard, Lieutenant Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Allahabad.

Park, Captain, 23rd Regiment N. I., on leave, to Poona.

Newill, Cornet, 2nd Dragoon Guards, on duty, to Poona.

Kemlewell, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Surat.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—25TH NOVEMBER.

London....Cotton.....£1 15s. 0d. £2 0s. 0d. per ton.
Seeds .....£1 5s. 0d. Nominal do.
Liverpool..Cotton.....£2 0s. 0d. to £2 10s 0d. do.
Seeds .....£1 0s. 0d. to £1 5s. 0d.
Overland..Cotton.....£4 0s. 0d. to £4 10per40 cubic feet
Sailing vessel. Cotton... Nominal.
China ... Steamer do...Rs. 10 to 12 per bale.
Opium...Rs. 20 to 25 per chest.
Calcutta..Salt .....Rs. 4 to 5 per ton.
Mauritius..Grain ..... 12 annas per bag.

ARRIVAL.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Nov 25	Iaptee (s)	Drewitz	Cutch Mandvee, Nov. 22

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Malta, McDonald, to Rangoon.
Ship Teazer, Nacoda, to Jooda and Hoodooda.
Barque Marie Laure, Brechoir, to Zanzibar.

The steamer General Outram, to Cutch Mandvee and Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

MUSSENDOM, 24th Nov., 12-37 P. M.—H. M.'s Gunboat "Clyde" arrived from Bushehore.

KURRACHEE, 24th Nov., 6-25 P. M.—Steamer "Martaban" sailed for Bombay with Overland Mails at 4 P.M.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 19 Omar Pasha .....Bullock .....Bombay, Oct. 12.

DEPARTURE.

Nov. 19 Calcutta .....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Nov. 19 Himalaya (s) .....Lewis.....Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 19 Valetta .....Marseilles.
Jeanne D'Arc .....Calcutta.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 24th November, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. W., thermometer 75, barometer 30·060.

COCHIN, 24th November, 9 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. E., thermometer 81, barometer 30·018.—Sky cumulus.

VINGORLA, 25th November, 10-47 A.M.—Weather clear, wind E, thermometer 73.

KOLAPORE, 25th November, 12 A.M.—Weather fair, wind N. E., thermometer 78.

PANWEL, 25th November, 12-10 A.M.—Weather fine, wind N. N. E., thermometer 77, barometer 30·10.

TELICHERRY, 25th November, 9 A.M.—Weather fair, wind N. W., thermometer 80

GALLE, 25th November, 9 A.M.—Weather calm and cloudy, thermometer 81.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 25th, 12-5 A.M.—Communication good between Peshitre and Pao. Turkish Line right to Constantinople. Persian line right to Tebreez Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 23rd Nov., via Russia 23rd Nov.

AKOLA, 25th, 5 P.M.—Interruption Nagpore.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RANGOON.

THE A1 Ship "New Brunswick" will sail for the above Port direct on the 6th December, positively. For Freight or Pas-sage apply to Captain Suckling on board, or at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On SATURDAY, the 28th Nov., at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. "Carnatic," (1,776 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain A. Coleman, will leave for Suez as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona, Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 27th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 23rd November 1868.

NOTICE.—The Offices of Messrs. Planque, Vinay, & Co., are temporarily at No 8, Meadow Street, encrance Bell Lane.

EUROPEAN MASONS WANTED.—Experienced men may hear of employment on application at the Office of the Chief Resident Engineer G. I. P. Railway, Byculla.
23rd November 1868.

THE WILSON TESTIMONIAL.—A Meeting of the Members of the General Committee will be held This Day, Thursday, at 5 P.M., in the Town Hall.—Sir Richard Couch, Knight, will preside.
JAMES DOUGLAS,
Honorary Secretary.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per Ship "Eastern Bell," Captain A. McBride, from Calcutta, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain McBride will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE, Agent,
Apollo Street.

ARKWRIGHT COTTON MILL COMPANY.—NOTICE—Holders of Receipts for deposits on account of Shares in the above Company are requested to meet at the Office of Messrs. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Camaa and Company, Elphinstone Circle, Sassoon's Building, No. 6, on Monday the 7th day of December 1868 at 3 P.M. to consider several subjects which will be laid before them.
MOTEKAM BHUGOOBHAI, Secretary.
Bombay, 18th November 1868.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

MAHIM FAIR.

On Saturday, Sunday, and Monday next, a considerable number of additional Trains will be run between Churney Road, Bellasis Road, Mahim and Bandora. For particulars see Time Tables exhibited at the Stations.

FARES.

Bellasis Road to Mahim.	Return Tickets. 1st Class.	2d Class.	Single Tickets. 1st Class	2d Class.	3d Class.
	0 13	0 5 3	0 7 6	0 3 6	0 2 0

J. R. DUXBURY,
Acting Traffic Manager.
General Offices, Bombay, 25th November 1868.

MRS. CARROLL,
MILLINER,
No. 21, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA,

BEGS to inform her Constituents and Ladies in Bombay and Out-stations, that she has just received Overland a fresh consignment of new and fashionable Millinery for the season, to which she invites inspection, and hopes for a continuance of their kind patronage.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

All orders carefully and punctually attended to.

Ladies' own materials made up.

25th November 1868.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and from 1st December 1868 the following alterations will take place:—

The 1-15 P.M. North Eastern Mail Train will leave Bombay at 1-0 P.M. and arrive at Nagpore at 5-30 P.M. on the following day.

The 2-30 P.M. South Eastern Poona and Sholapore Mail Train will leave Bombay at 10-0 P.M, and arrive at Poona at 4-40 A.M. and Sholapore at 2-20 P.M the following day.

The 6-15 A.M. South Eastern Up Mail Train will leave Sholapore at 12-15 P.M. and reach Bombay at 5-40 A.M. following morning.

The present 9-30 A.M. Down Mixed Train for the North East Line will leave Bombay at 9-15 A.M.

The South Eastern Down and Up Mixed Trains between Poona and Sholapoor will be discontinued.

A Down Local Passenger Train will leave Bombay for Kurjat at 2-30 P.M. on Saturdays only, calling at Parell at 4-40 P.M.

An Up Local Passenger Train will leave Kurjut for Bombay at 7-40 A.M. on Mondays only, calling at Parell at 8-15 A.M., and arrive in Bombay at 10-30 A.M.

For intermediate stoppages see Company's Time Bills exhibited at Stations.
WALTER KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 25th November 1868.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS

EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE 28TH INSTANT.

☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

The World of Fashion for November	Rs.	1 0
Cassell's Magazine, Vol. III.		3 12
Thackeray's Barry Lyndon, &c. (Author's new illust. edn.)		5 12
Dicken's Uncommercial Traveller. (Ditto)		2 4
Griffith's Scenes from the Ramayan		3 12
Hatfield's American House Carpenter		10 8
The Wandering Jew, Part 3		0 6
(Parts 1 and 2 also in stock. Price 12 annas.)		
Wood's Common object of the Microscope, Coloured plates		0 12
Haunted Hearts		1 2
Wood's Notes on Metals		3 12
Chemical Notes and Notes on Metals		6 0
Old Sir Douglas		4 8
Bright on Diseases of the Kidneys		5 12
Ansted's Physical Geography. (New edn.)		7 4
Every Boy's Book		6 8
Sir Andrew Wylie		1 8
Power's Cliffethorpe		2 12
Goubard's Tatting Book		0 12
London Labour and London Poor. 4 vols.		18 8
Bon Gaultier's Ballads		3 8
The Ingoldsby Legends		3 1/
The Bentley Ballads		3 12
Curtis's Outlines of English History		0 6
Instruction of Musquetry. 1867		0 12
New Field Exercise. 1867		0 8
Official edition		3 0
Queen's Regulations. 1868		0 12
Official edition		3 0
D'Aguilar on Courts-martial. 1868		3 12
Pipon's Manual of Military Law. 1868		3 12
Malton's Illustrated Field Exercise		3 12
Brigade Drill		2 0
Dixon's Spiritual Wives. 2 vols.		22 8
Baldwin and Cavendish on Whist.—Each		2 12
The Hunting Grounds of the Old World		4 8
Winkles; or Hints to Sportsmen		4 8
Shakespeare's Wild Sports in India		3 12
Campcell's The Old Forest Ranger		3 12
My Indian Journal		12 0
The Forest and the Field. By the Old Shikarree		15 12
Sponge's Sporting Tour		4 8
Hardwicke's Photographic Chemistry		5 12
Price's Photographic Manipulation Edn. 1868		4 12
Blanc's Captivity in Abyssinia		9 0
French's Household Poetry		4 4
Kinglake's The Crimean War, Vols. 1 and 2		24 0
Vols. 3 and 4		24 0
Tennyson's Poems		6 12
Enoch Arden		4 8
In Memoriam		4 8
Idylls of the King		5 4
The Princess, and Maud.—Each		3 12
Hunter's Manual of Letter Writing		1 2
Hoyle's Book of Games		3 12
Peddie's Practical Measurer		5 12
Nystrom's Mechanics of Engineering. 1868		5 12
Humber's Bridge and Viaduct Construction. 2 vols.		100 0
Tallants of Barton		1 14
Reade's It is never too late to mend		3 12
Hard Cash		3 12
Peg Woffington, and Christie Johnston.—Each		2 12
Timbs's Ancestral Stories		5 12
Parlour Pastimes, and Games for all Seasons.—Each		2 12
Merrifield's Navigation and Nautical Astronomy		10 8
Clarissa Harlowe		1 8
Oliver's Manual of Shipping Law		3 12
Regondi's German Concertina Melodist		4 8
Chappell's German Concertina Instructor		1 2
Blank Music Books, bound. 1 quire, Rs. 2½. 2 qrs.		4 8
Gentleman's Magazine, new series. Parts 1 to 6		4 8
Play Books.—Bombastes Furioso, and Two Bonnycastles.—Each		0 8
Lennie's English Grammar, Re. 1. Key to ditto		2 4
Phillip's Map of India, in case		2 12
Black's ditto ditto		2 4
Routledge's New Toy Books, 6 annas. On cloth		0 12
New coloured Picture Books		1 14

SUNDRIES.

Carlyle's Manifold Writer		2 0
Gillott's Magnum Bonum Pens—fine, medium, and broad points. Per box of 1 dozen		1 0

NEW CARTES DE VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS.

NEW FRENCH NOVELS.

La Dame un Collier Rouge		2 4
Le Barbier Sansparell		2 4
Un Divorce		2 4
Le Pere la Vendee		2 4
La Toutine Infernale		2 4

PIANOFORTE MUSIC.

Exeter Hall (Sacred Music) for November		1 0
Hanover Square for November		1 0
Instruction book for Tuning Pianos		0 12
SONG.—I know a song		1 8
Ten little Injuns		1 8
Oh, down the deep bright River		1 8
Over the deep blue sea		1 8
The Lancashire Lass		1 8
Wake me not from my dream		1 8
Silver Chimes		2 0
WALTZES.—Kellogg. Mabell. Hilda.—Each		2 0
QUADRILLES.—Immensseikof. King o'Scots. Simon the Cellarer. The Guards Belgravia. The Knight of St. Patrick's.—Each		2 0
Field of the cloth of gold		1 8

VIOLIN MUSIC.

Boosey's complete Opera II Trovatore		0 12
Le Prophete		1 2

Bombay, 23rd Nov, 1868. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE undersigned have been appointed by Messrs. E. J Brand & Co. Sole Agents for the Sale of their Crown Cognac, of extra quality, and specially selected for India. The first Shipment is now landing ex "Loochoo," from London. In 1 doz. Cases, at Rs. 25 per Case.

PASSMORE, SMITH, & Co.,
Bombay, 26th November 1868. 1, Bruce Lane.

THE undersigned, Agents for the sale of Messrs. E. J. Brand & Co.'s Crown Sherry, a fine Pale Dry Wine, possessing fulness of body, with bouquet and delicacy of flavour, in 3 and 2 dozen cases. Price Rs. 22 per doz.

PASSMORE, SMITH, & Co.,
Bombay, 26th November 1868. 1, Bruce Lane.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and from 1st December 1868 a new Station called Loonee, between Poonah and Loonee, will be opened to the Public, and Passengers and Goods will be booked to and from it to all Stations between Poonah and Decksal, both Stations inclusive.

WALTER KNOX,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 25th November 1868.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—A first Distribution of the Assets of this Company, at the rate of Rs. 100 per Share, is now payable to the Shareholders.

Share Certificates to be presented on application for payment.

JOHN DIXON,
JOHN L. SCOTT, } Liquidators.
Elphinstone Circle, 26th November 1868.

THE PROGRESS ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

LIFE AND MARINE.

Capital, £2,000,000, in 400,000 Shares of £5 each. Subscribed, 33,930 Shares. Paid up, £70,450.
Uncalled £99,200.

President.
The Earl of Perth and Melfort.
Directors.
Chairman—Thomas Walmesley, Esq.
Vice-Chairman—The Hon. James Tobin.
Hon. Augustus Jocelyn. Henry J. S. Smith, Esq., F.R.S.
Lieut.-Col. Paget.
Charles Heneage, Esq. James Wynne, Esq.
George Davenport, Esq.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Pritchard & Sons, 18, Great Knight-rider Street.
Bankers.
Messrs. Dimsdale, Fowler & Barnard, 50, Cornhill.
General Manager.
John Braithwaite, Esq.
Chief Offices—17, Leadenhall Street, E.C.
Underwriter's Department—8, Finch Lane, E.C.

The undersigned have been appointed Agents and Attornies at this Port, and are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies accordingly.

PASSMORE, SMITH, & Co.,
Bombay, 26th November 1868. 1, Bruce Lane.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1868.

AT length the telegraph reports some news of the General Election. The figures transmitted show a Liberal triumph exceeding the most sanguine expectations. If Mr. Reuter's agents have correctly summed up the returns the Disraeli Administration is at an end, and Mr. Gladstone will be called back to power by the astounding majority of 141. But since only 519 out of 656 members are accounted for, the comparison is delusive. Probably the explanation is that the *English* Elections mainly have furnished the material for the telegram. But while we shall have to wait for more complete figures before we know the nominal balance of parties, yet, if the English constituencies have given the Liberals so large a majority, we may be sure that it is not likely to be seriously diminished by the Scotch and Irish Elections.

The Conservatives have had the satisfaction of selecting the Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh and the Rector of the University of Glasgow. How strange it is that the seats of learning should always be on the side destined to defeat, and should always resist measures which, in future decades, their very Professors come forward to applaud. In the present contests, however, the popularity of Lord Inglis and Lord Stanley must have told as decisively in their favour as the spirit of party.

THE Emperor of the French has published three maps of Europe, and their mere appearance seems to have transported some of our European contemporaries into a sort of fool's paradise. The extraordinary proceeding is accepted as a peaceful symptom, although the fact that only one Government ventures to indicate territorial boundaries, and to weigh by scale and line the strength of frontiers, might be held a ground for suspicion. What are the maps intended to disclose? Plainly the military position of France, as improved by two Governments. For what purpose? To show that France has recovered the power of acting defensively and offensively lost in 1815. The historical facts are beyond dispute. In 1814-15 the Congress of Vienna made the great mistake of substituting artificial military combinations for powerful and well constituted nationalities. The diplomatists and famished Kings buried Germany in the tomb of a Germanic Confederation; tied Belgium to Holland, forced both Holland and Denmark into the fatal circle of impotence, and parcelled out Italy among profligate or imbecile rulers. A circle of fortresses sprang up under this purely mechanical policy, and girdled in France. The result was inevitable. The first free blast of popular will overthrew the system; under Louis Phillippe the Belgian fortresses—a weakness and burden to a small state—were demolished to the profit of Belgium; while on her side reviving France built strongholds and constructed fortified camps on the great lines of operation which are as familiar to military men and the students of military history as they are to the French *Etat-Major*. No doubt on their side the Germans devised and executed great works of defence, but the defenders were a body of princes torn by chronic dissensions, jealous of each other, having only one object—a determination to frustrate united action. Hence Russia succeeded so easily in acquiring a dominating influence, and France after the Crimea, hoped to inherit the vacant seat and figure as the patron of Germany. But the hope was vain, and France, turning upon Austria, overthrew her in Italy, paved the way unintentionally, and much to her chagrin, for Italian unity, and grimly exacted the price—Nice and Savoy—the two roads which open to her legions the fertile valley of the Po. A few years afterwards the French Emperor had the mortification of seeing Prussia profit by a bold imitation of his policy, and the Cabinet of the Tuileries suffered that now famous "hour of anguish" after Sadowa. Then followed the underhand attempt to buy Luxemburg, frustrated by the courage and firmness of Prussia, and the agreement to place Luxemburg in the category of neutral states, an agreement which would not have been signed had Lord Stanley refused to join the guarantee, an agreement made within four and twenty hours of the period fixed for the declaration of war. The French Government then showed its estimate of the position by proposing to raise the military force of France to 1,500,000 men, but was forced by public outcry to content itself with the Garde Nationale Mobile on its present footing.

Under these circumstances, how does France stand in relation to surrounding States? It is perfectly true that the "European equilibrium is not destroyed to the detriment of France;" but it is also true that it has been partially rearranged to the prevention of French domination. But domination on the Continent is the "fixed idea" of the French nation, and it is because she appears to have lost the chance of asserting pre-eminence that France is so restless and ill-tempered. It were easy to show that France is for defence, if not for offence, as powerful as ever. She is compact, wealthy, fortified and armed. Two-thirds of her north east frontier is covered by neutral States; the avenues, most dreaded, are thus closed to invading armies; while she holds the inlets into Switzerland, Italy, and even Germany itself. The changes recorded in the recently published maps have secured her these advantages; and the studies of German strategists, minute and profound, show how immensely arduous would be the task of carrying an army from the Rhine to Paris. But France aspires to an offensive, not a defensive, position, and, although she possesses largely the advantages of both, they do not satisfy the cravings of her inherent ambition. Bearing this in mind, what do the new maps indicate? No doubt, in part, they are intended to vindicate the claims of the Bonapartean dynasty to the allegiance of the French people, and to smooth away the irritation caused by the rapid growth of a formidable and effective rival continental arbiter in Germany. But they have been issued to serve a deeper purpose. They say publicly to the Germans—if your efforts at unity stop where they are, we will not fight you; if the existing conditions are changed, *gare à vous!* No other meaning can be placed on the careful description of the assumed disjointed state of Germany. Who, even in France, can believe that Germany is weaker because the rotten old Confederation is dead and buried? Who is deceived by the parade of 80,000,000 of population, supposed to have been banded against France? Who thinks that Germany is less powerful, because there are no longer any Federal fortresses? Who is imposed on by the statement that Baden soldiers garrison Rastadt and Bavarians Landau and Gemersheim? Nobody. What the publication of the maps, then, means, is that any outward and formal change, bringing the whole strength of Germany more visibly into one hand, will be resented and opposed by France; and we are astonished that any one should see in this fact even the ghost of a guarantee of peace. In short, the maps are more significant of war, more or less remote, than even the organization of the Garde Nationale Mobile, and the raising of the Austrian army to a war footing.

We observe also that the old cry for a reduction of armaments is uplifted. There is only one way in which that end can be accomplished. It is by a return to voluntarily enlisted armies—by the simultaneous abolition of conscription. Any other process would only be a delusion. How likely it is that the military monarchies will deprive themselves of the enormous resources they wield, every one can judge for himself. Under existing circumstances all talk of disarming is a mockery, a snare, and a delusion.

THE Directors of the Bank of Madras, at a meeting held last Friday, raised the rates of interest one per cent. all round.

THE "Mofussilite" contradicts the report that Mr. George Wagentreiber, Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India, had become proprietor of the "Mofussilite."

THE "Englishman" mentions that "the pack of fox-hounds, imported by Messrs. Cook & Co., have been safely landed from the 'Iron King.' The pack consists of twenty-three couple of even, well selected, and well-bred looking hounds, and as they have arrived in excellent condition, Messrs. Cook and Co. will very shortly commence their hunting season."

AN error appeared by oversight in one of our paragraphs yesterday. The paragraph should have run as follows:—We learn from the "Ceylon Examiner" that H. M. S. "Octavia," with Vice-Admiral and Lady Heath on board, steamed into Colombo on the 7th inst. A number of the officers of the "Octavia" afterwards visited Candy, which they left on the 12th November.

THE organization of a Volunteer Corps at Bangalore appears to have begun well. We learn from the "Bangalore Herald" that the local Government has granted Rs. 4,000 towards preliminary incidental expenses, and that the appointments of Colonel Simson as C. O., Mr. Kindersley as second in command, and Captain Anderson as adjutant, have been sanctioned.

WE learn from the "Indian Daily News" that a second special train from Umballa reached Howrah last Thursday morning, bringing the Foreign, Financial, Officiating Home, D. P. Works, and Military Secretaries, all the Under-Secretaries, a number of other covenanted officials, &c. The train left Umballa at 11 A.M. on Tuesday, and, including ample halts for *chota hazree*, breakfast, dinner, &c., the 1,150 odd miles were done in less than forty-five hours.

THE "Indian Daily News" mentions a report that it is proposed to appoint a covenanted officer, on a salary of from Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 3,000 a month, as Superintendent-General of Government Printing. The Head-Quarters will be at the Calcutta Central printing office. In addition to his substantive duties at the Presidency, the officer will have to inspect, periodically, all the printing offices under Government in the Upper Provinces. Is there (our contemporary asks) some Dowb to provide for?

THE ELECTIONS.

THE telegrams we publish in another column in reference to the parliamentary elections stand in need of one or two corrections. The Campbell who has been elected for Stirling is not Mr. George Campbell, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, as Reuter's agent seems to suppose; but Mr. J. S. Campbell (a Liberal, by the way). Mr. George Campbell stood for Dumbartonshire, but retired from the contest some eight or ten days before the last mail left, and is expected to return soon to his appointment in the Central Provinces. His opponent in Dumbartons hire was Mr. Orr Ewing (not Mr. "Swing," as the telegram has it), who it appears has been elected. "Maqunse," elected for St. Ives, is a mistake for Magniac, the Liberal candidate. Mr. Jardine was a candidate for Dumfries, not Dumfriesshire. In regard to Mr. Horsman (Liberal) it appears that he had retired at Stroud, but there must be some mistake in that part of the telegram which says he has been elected for West Aberdeenshire. West Aberdeenshire was already provided with a Liberal candidate—Mr. McCombie—who does not seem from the latest papers to have been troubled with any antagonist. "Neander," amongst the names of a number who have been defeated, may possibly be a mistake for Mr. Rearden, Liberal member for Athlone. There were no less than six candidates there.

Amongst the defeated were Major Anson (Liberal) at Lichfield; Mr. Hubbard (Conservative) at Buckingham; and Mr. Brodrick (Liberal) at Woodstock. Mr. Marsh, who is mentioned as having retired, was a Liberal candidate at Salisbury.

It is asserted in the telegrams that the Liberals have gained the seats for Buckinghamshire. Special interest attaches to the election at that part of the country, as Mr. Disraeli was one of the candidates for the representation of the county. Taking the telegram as it stands, it means that the Premier has lost his seat, but if such were the case one would think Reuter would have mentioned his name separately. There are three seats for Buckinghamshire, and according to the latest statement we have seen, there were four candidates, two of them Conservatives, one a Liberal, and the other nondescript. If no additions were made to the number of candidates, it is obvious that the Liberals cannot have carried *all* the seats for Buckinghamshire. It is possible that "Buckinghamshire" is a mistake for "Buckingham" (where, as we find from another part of the telegram, the Conservative candidate, Mr. Hubbard—who contested the seat with Sir H. Verney, a Liberal—has been defeated) in the same way as "Dumfriesshire" is elsewhere set down by mistake for "Dumfries."

Herefordshire, Ipswich, Christchurch, Grantham, Perthshire, Youghal, and Dumfriesshire are also mentioned as the scenes of Liberal victories. The candidates at those places, before the last mail left, were as follows:—Herefordshire—Mr. Biddulph (L.), Sir J. Bailey (C.), and Sir H. Croft (C.); Ipswich—Messrs Adair and West (L.); Christchurch—Mr. Burke (L.), and Sir W. D. Woolf (C.); Grantham—Capt. Cholmely and Mr. Tolemache (L.), Sir J. Thorold and Mr. Cust (C.); Perthshire—Sir W. Stirling Maxwell (C.) and Mr. C. S. Parker (L.); Youghal—Mr. C. Wegueliu and Mr. Crowther (L), and Sir J. N. McKenna (C.); Dumfriesshire—Major Walker (C.) and Sir S. Waterlow (L.) At West Kent, South Derbyshire, Sligo, Portarlington, North East Lancaster, and Mid Kent, the Conservatives won. The candidates at those places were:—West Kent—Mr. Angarstein and Sir J. Lubbock (L.), Mr. Mills and Mr. Talbot (C.); South Derbyshire—Mr. Evans and Mr. Colville (L), Mr. Rowland Smith and Sir T. Gresly (C.); Sligo—Mr. Irwin and Captain Flanagan (L.) and Mr. L. E. Knox (C.); Portarlington—Mr. Lawson (L.) and Captain Damer (C.); North East Lancaster—Mr. Fenton and Mr. Shuttleworth (L.), Mr. Holt and Mr. Starkie (C.); Mid Kent—Lord Holmesdale and Mr. Dyke (C.)

At Peterborough, where Mr. Whalley has been returned, there were no less than five candidates.

THE FAMINE AT RAJPOOTANA.

THE pressure of famine in Rajpootana is even thus early very heavy. Robberies are rife. Colonel Keating, the agent for Rajpootana, has convened a mee

THE MADRAS REGIMENTS AT POONA.

The following Order (dated 18th November) has been issued by the Provincial Commander-in-Chief, on the departure of the Madras troops from the Bombay Presidency :—

"As the Madras Regiments as per margin,* sent for duty with the Bombay Army on account of the Abyssinian War, are about to return to their own Presidency, the Provincial Commander-in-Chief feels it his duty to thank the officers and soldiers of those corps for their general good behaviour during the time they have been under his command.

"With the exception of two individual cases of misconduct, which have been dealt with as they deserved, nothing has occurred to bring these corps to the unfavourable notice of the Commander-in-Chief, while the smart and soldierlike bearing of both officers and men when on duty has frequently elicited his marked approbation."

* 1st Madras Light Cavalry.
19th Madras Native Infantry.
17th Madras Native Infantry.

BOMBAY.

Mails for Zanzibar per buggalow "Sullamutty" will be closed this morning at 9 o'clock.

The Hon'ble Mr. Shaw Stewart, a member of the Council of His Excellency the Governor General, proceeded to Calcutta on Monday last.

Mr. LeMessurier, Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway Company, is to proceed to inspect the line from Egutpoora to Bhosawul in a day or two.

A new brickmaking machine by Clayton has been added to the Panwell establishment. About 140,000 or 150,000 bricks are now being made weekly at Panwell.

The Elphinstone and Musjid Overbridges were finished and opened about a fortnight ago. There was no opening ceremony.

A fire broke out at the Casace Bazaar yesterday afternoon, but by the exertions of the police it was soon put out. The damage done to property is estimated at Rs. 200.

It will be seen from an advertisement appearing elsewhere that from and after the 1st December a new station, called Loonee, will be opened on the G. I. P. line between Poona and Loonee. An alteration in the running of trains will likewise take place on the same day.

In order to allow the improvements on the Cammateepoora Foras Road to be carried out without interruption, that road will in a few days be closed. Gilder Street has been widened to eighty feet, and the traffic will be turned from Cammateepoora Foras Road into Grant Road by Gilder Street.

Mr. Thacker, the Deputy Coroner, held an inquest yesterday at Sewree, touching the death of a woman named Parvutee, who was employed as a labourer in a blasting powder factory kept by one Pootlajee Bhewajee. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death by burning.

Mr. F. H. Pollock, agent of the Great American Circus, announces his benefit for this evening. He has prepared a most inviting programme, and his uniform courtesy and good management entitle him to the generous consideration of the public. We hope the Circus will be well filled on this occasion.

The gentlemen summoned for the special jury at the Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this morning at a quarter before ten o'clock The gentlemen of the common jury have also to attend this morning. A European will be tried to-day for having attempted to commit murder at Poona.

John Smith, a European, was sentenced at the present Criminal Sessions to six years' rigorous imprisonment for having stolen watches from the shop of a watchmaker on the Kalbadevie Road. Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, has we understand given a reward of Rs. 200 to a European who gave information which led to the apprehension of the prisoner.

The case against the Rev. G. F. De Silva and five others, on a charge of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, was called for further hearing before the Acting Chief Magistrate yesterday, when Mr. Thacker appeared on behalf of the prosecution, and Mr. Dunbar for the defence. The prosecutor having withdrawn the charge, His Worship dismissed the defendants.

The Marwarees against whom warrants were issued on Tuesday last by Mr. Nana Morojee, were yesterday placed before the Acting Chief Magistrate, and charged with having failed to take out certificates under Act 9 of 1868. The defendants acknowledged having received notices, and His Worship sentenced them to pay a fine of Rs. 80 each.

On Tuesday last, while two Mahomedans, by name Kadarbux Syed and Ameerbux Jan Mahomed, were sitting on a scaffolding on Tuesday last painting the outer parts of the steamer "Gunga," now in the Dockyard at Mazagon, the scaffolding fell and the men were severely hurt. They were removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

On Tuesday last the Deputy Coroner held an inquest at the Jamsetjee Hospital, concerning the death of a woman named Chemee Kooshaba. On the 5th inst., about 5 P.M., deceased went out for the purpose of throwing away some water with which she had cleansed utensils, and as she was in the act of throwing the water a railway engine that was coming from Byculla to Boree Bunder station caught over her left arm and separated it from the body. She was removed to the hospital for treatment and died there on Monday evening. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

Indo-Europea n Telegraph.—The following are the dates of private telegrams received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening :—

From United Kingdom via Turkey 23rd Nov.
" " " Russia, 20th and 21st November.

Continent of Europe, via Russia, 10th and 20th Nov.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 24th to 8 P.M. of the 25th November were as follows :—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee.....	1 33	0 1
" Calcutta	20 4	2 10
" Madras	11 30	1 22

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

FORT POLICE COURT.—24th Nov.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

Assault.—Pursoo Vittoo was charged with assaulting Sace, woman, and on conviction was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 15. or in default to be imprisoned with hard labour for six weeks.

Wednesday, 25th November.

Theft.—Ruttonjee Wellee was charged with stealing Rs. 50 in cash, belonging to Dr. H. J. Boate. The prisoner was convicted and sentenced to receive ten stripes.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—24th Nov.

(BEFORE R. H. SHOWELL, ESQ.)

Gambling.—Syed Ameer Syed Oosman and three others were charged with gambling with dice, money, &c., at Grant Road, on Monday last. The prisoners were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of three rupees each. The money found on the ground was confiscated for the poor-box.

Assault.—Balla Shetty and two others were sentenced to be imprisoned in the County Jail with hard labour for seven days each, for assaulting Mehtab, woman.

Aggravated Assault.—Abdoolakhan Cassumkhan and Dadoo Meeya Shaik Booran were charged again with assaulting Shaik Ismail. The complainant had from the effects of the beating sustained a fracture of some of his ribs, and was in consequence detained in hospital several days. The prisoners were convicted; the first was fined in the sum of Rs. 10, or in default to be imprisoned with hard labour for fourteen days, and the second was fined Rs. 25, or in default to undergo a month's rigorous imprisonment.

On Oct. 22, Sir Stafford Northcote attended a public dinner of the East Devon agriculturists held at Feniton. Acknowledging the toast of his health as Secretary of State for India, he dwelt at some length on the successes of the Abyssinian expedition. England, he said, had learnt a lesson and shown her strength, and he hoped and believed, although the burden was considerable, that the nation considered the money had been well spent. He could assure them that the task which fell upon one holding the position he held was by no means a light one. The administration of such a country as India was likely to overwhelm any body of men on whom it was thrown, considering the concerns of the country that had to be looked after. In England the public business was divided into many offices, whereas in India the business of the whole empire was conducted in one office. During the time he had been Secretary of State for India, agricultural concerns had taken up no small part of his time Sir Stafford then referred to the famine which took place in India. He argued that what was bad for one part of the British empire was for the disadvantage of the whole. The ruin at Bombay that followed the cotton trade catastrophe, and the war in America was felt in this country—at Liverpool, Manchester, and other places. He alluded to that to show that the whole of the British empire was bound up in one. He knew it was difficult in this country to get men to realise what India was.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

The s. s. *Dacca*, with the transports *Atmosphere* and *Yorrick* in tow, left Bombay yesterday with the C Troop of the Royal Horse Artillery from Kirkee for Kurrachee. These vessels will on their return bring the left wing of the Poonah Horse from Kurrachee.

The s. s. *Asia* and transport *Tiverton* left Bombay on Tuesday for Kurrachee. The *Asia* is to take the 17th Madras Native Infantry to Beypore; and on the return voyage will bring two detachments of the 40th Madras N. I. from Cannanore.

The *Scotia* sailed from Bombay on Tuesday with the 5-5 Royal Artillery. She will call at Vingorla and receive there the 6-5 R. A. and then convey both batteries to Beypore. The 4-5 battery was to arrive at Bombay from Kurrachee by the *Atmosphere* for embarkation also in the *Scotia*, but this was prevented owing to the *Atmosphere* being unable to get into Kurrachee. This battery, therefore, will be sent from Kurrachee to Beypore by a vessel to be hereafter appointed.

The 1st detachment of the 40th Regiment is expected to arrive at Bombay from Cannanore per the steamer *Scotia*, on or about the 1st proximo.

The 3rd Regiment of Scinde Horse is under orders to proceed to Kurrachee, arriving at Bombay on or about the 3rd proximo.

DEPARTURE OF THE "EUPHRATES."

The following are the details of the officers and men that will proceed home by the "Euphrates," which leaves Bombay to-morrow :—

Officers' Names.

Major Græme, 10th Foot, and Mrs. Græme.
Surgeon-Major Fowler, 82nd Foot, Mrs. Fowler and four children.
Captain H. Wood, Rifle Brigade, and Mrs. Wood.
" Ferryn, 99th Foot.
" E. B. Wake, 21st Hussars, Mrs. Wake and three children.
" Smyth, 103rd Foot.
" Alleyne, 37th Foot, Mrs Alleyne and child.
Captain Westropp, 106th Foot.
Lieut. Walker, R. A.
" A. T. Woodhouse, Madras Staff Corps, Mrs. Woodhouse and two children.
" Gordon, 93rd Foot.
" Gardiner, 2-12th Foot.
" Winslow, 106th Foot.
" Stopford, Rifle Brigade, and infant.
Rev. Mr. Hughes, Ecclesiastical Establishment, and Mrs Hughes.

From Bombay—The following are the details that will proceed from Bombay—the D. C., R. H. A., the 1-2nd Foot, 1-23rd, 49th, 95th, 108th, 82nd, Royal Artillery, Ecclesiastical Department, and Ordnance Department : total—3 officers, 2 ladies and 4 children ; 1 man and 1 woman second class ; 1 staff sergeant and 21 men, 3 women, and 11 children third class.

From Bengal—Officers and men from the 4th, 7th, and 21st Hussars, A. F. Brigade R. H. A., E. F., R. H. A., D-8 R. A., A-19 R. A., G-19 R. A., 1-3rd Regiment of Foot, 1-7th, 2-12th, 30th, 37th, 55th, 90th, 92nd, 93rd, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 106th, and 3rd battalion Rifle Brigade : total—11 officers, 4 ladies and 5 children : 1 staff sergeant, wife, and 4 children ; and 432 men, 17 women, and 42 children third class.

From Madras—Officers and men from the 2-10th Regiment of Foot, 2-21st, 42nd, and the Staff Corps—in all, 1 officer, wife, and 2 children ; 63 men, 5 women, and 4 children.

We may add that 100 men proceed home from the 104th Regiment of Foot, and there would have been other 30 men from this regiment, but that they have been disabled by the outbreak of small-pox in their temporary quarters at Poonah.

IMPROVEMENTS AT APOLLO BUNDER.

It is now more than eighteen months since the erection of a large corrugated iron shed, on ornamental iron pillars, was commenced on the south side of Apollo Bunder for the accommodation of passengers. That erection was finished some considerable time ago ; and under it two ranges of substantial wooden buildings have been put up, one at each side, 80 feet long, leaving a clear covered space for carriages of about 40 feet wide. The shed and buildings have been built by the Harbour and Pilotage Board.

The range next the roadway has been divided into accommodation for the customs' officer and the police constables on duty at the Bunder, as well as a small post office and residence for the post office clerk. The opposite range has been entirely fitted up as refreshment and waiting rooms, there being first and second class rooms for gentlemen and separate rooms for ladies. The floors are of marble, and lavatories and other conveniences have been provided. The establishment has been fitted up with gas, and the entire space under the shed will also be illuminated by gas lamps suspended from the cross beams. The Harbour Board has let the refreshment and waiting rooms to Mr. T. Hammond, who has had great experience in providing refreshments, having been for many years a chief steward in the P. & O. Company's service, and there is therefore every reason to believe that the wants of those who may patronise the rooms will be well looked after, and that the establishment will be conducted in a thoroughly respectable and creditable manner. The establishment of these rooms will supply a want which has long been felt. Since the pier was built it has been of all the bunders the most frequented by persons going to and from the shipping and by European passengers, yet there was not the slightest shelter, either from the scorching sun or the monsoon torrents. The handsome shed which has now been erected by the Harbour and Pilotage Board will afford grateful shelter and a pleasant resting-place to hundreds every day. The refreshment and waiting rooms will be opened on the 1st December. Seats are being placed in the open space under the shed, and these seats, as well as the waiting rooms, will be available to the public free of charge. Passengers disembarking or about to embark will also be enabled to deposit their baggage at the rooms for safe keeping on payment of a small fee. The Harbour and Pilotage Board deserve thanks for having erected such accommodation on the pier ; and we hope the lessee of the rooms may be successful in his part of the undertaking. The chowkey, which at present obstructs the entrance to the covered ground, will be removed and the place kept thoroughly clear.

We may also mention that the Public Works Department mean to extend the pier to a considerable distance in a straight line with the road leading to it. A floating barge will then probably be placed at some distance from the end of the extended pier, which will be reached by a bridge, and by that means passengers by steamers of medium tonnage will be able to land direct from the vessel on to the pier.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE BOMBAY COMMISSION AGENCY AND BANKING CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—May I ask, through your valuable journal, what the liquidators of the Bombay Commission Agency and Banking Corporation are doing ? Have they not finished their liquidation yet ? When are they going to declare the final distribution ? I remember, when the last meeting of the shareholders was held, it was resolved that the liquidation should end at once ; however, I regret to see that the liquidators are still collecting outstandings. What are the outstandings ? Nothing, I think : simply they are delaying the declaration of the final distribution. I hope now, Mr. Editor, that the worthy liquidators will be good enough to have compassion on the poor and ruined shareholders, and declare a final distribution without further delay.

A RUINED SHAREHOLDER.

Bombay, 25th November.

SPORTING.

KATTYWAR RACE MEETING.

Nominations received up to 1st November.

KATTYWAR DERBY.

H. H. The Jam's .....b a g .....Sweet Lips.
Captain G.'s .....b a h .....Abdool Raymon.
The Northerner's .....g a h .....Blue Gown.
Do. .....g a g .....Moselle.

POLITICAL AGENT'S CUP.

H. H. The Jam's .....g a h .....Rapid Rhone.
Do. .....b a g .....Sweet Lips.
Captain G.'s .....g a h .....Camel.
Do. .....b a h .....Abdool Raymon.
The Northerner's .....g a h .....Blue Gown.
Do. .....g a h .....Success.

H. H. THE THACORE OF BHOWNUGGUR'S CUP.

H. H. The Jam's .....g a h .....Rapid Rhone.
Do. .....b a g .....Sweet Lips.
Captain G.'s .....g a h .....Camel.
Do. .....b a h .....Abdool Raymon.
The Northerner's .....g a h .....Blue Gown.
Do. .....g a g .....Moselle.
Mr. Gerard's .....g a h .....Royalist.

H. H. THE JAM OF BHOWNUGGUR'S PLATE.

H. H. The Jam's .....b a g .....Sweet Lips.
Captain G.'s .....g a g .....Beauty.
The Northerner's .....g a g .....Moselle.
Do. .....b c g .....Oyster.

G. E. HANCOCK, Honorary Secretary.

Rajkote, November, 1868.

Errors of Speech.—One often hears spoken and sees written, and that by fairly educated people, the word "suppositious." There is no such word in the English language ; what is meant is "supposititious." There is also a good deal of misapprehension abroad about the meaning of the word "plastic." I have seen it used in print as if it meant capability of being moulded, instead of power to mould. It is not the clay of the potter, but the potter's hand that is plastic. So when we speak of Shakspeare's "plastic mind," we ought not to mean as an English review did in using the term the other day that Shakspeare's mind was moulded by circumstances, but that he had the power to fashion whatever fell in his way to the pattern that pleased him best.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1868.

FIFTH DAY : WEDNESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.
(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

The Court resumed to-day at ten o'clock when the following case was heard before a special jury :

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.

Jouharlal Kanjeemull was placed at the bar on a charge of murdering Bahadoor Gungaram on the 16th September.

The Advocate General and Mr. Branson conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Ferguson appeared for the defence.

The circumstances were that deceased was a native of Bareilly and had lived in Bombay for the last six years, keeping a shop in Bootcha Street near Bhendy Bazaar. On the night of the 15th September he was sleeping on a plank outside his own shop and was aroused in the course of the night. He awakened a neighbour who saw blood about him and a cut in his throat : and deceased stated that the wound had been inflicted by a cat. The man did not believe this, but deceased was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital. There it was found that he had received an incised wound on the left side of his neck an inch and a quarter long and an inch and a half deep ; and deceased repeated his statement that the injury had been inflicted by a cat. The wound was dressed, and deceased was discharged, prisoner remaining at large for some time. But one day after deceased had left the hospital an assistant engineer in the employment of the Municipality heard a conversation between the prisoner and deceased, in which the latter said "You ought to be ashamed of yourself ; you attempted to administer intoxicating drink to me and I did not inform the police of it, and when you cut me with a knife I said that a cat had bitten me." The prisoner was then in tears and begged deceased to forgive him, but the engineer thereon seized the prisoner and sent for the police. That was on the 22nd, and on the following day the deceased was re-admitted to the hospital suffering from tetanus brought on by the wound. On the 24th he made a deposition before Mr. Nana Morojee in presence of the prisoner when he repeated these circumstances and gave his reason for not charging the prisoner. He said that he knew the prisoner as a frequenter of his shop, and on the night of 15th September was aroused from the plank on which he was sleeping at his own shop, and then by the light of a lamp saw the prisoner standing close by, holding his deceased's neck with one hand and cutting his throat with the other. On being recognized prisoner at once made off, and he (deceased) thought that as he was to return shortly to his native country, and as the prisoner's maternal uncle was a very great friend of his, it would be inexpedient that he should charge prisoner, and therefore he told the man whom he aroused that a cat had bitten him. Deceased further stated in his deposition that he could not attribute any motive for the attempt made by prisoner to cut his throat except a refusal on his part to lend money to prisoner who was a great gambler. After making this deposition he got worse and ultimately died on 9th October.

Dr. Steadman deposed to having seen the deceased on the 3rd October when the symptoms of lockjaw were making their appearance owing to the wound. He had a consultation then with Drs. Hunter and Mackenzie as to performing an operation to cut out the scar of the wound. That was done, the root of the wound was cut out with the aid of chloroform, the symptoms then increased, the patient weakened from exhaustion and he died on the 9th. A post mortem examination showed that death had resulted from tetanus and that lockjaw had arisen from the wound. Such lockjaw was more common in India than at home. In cross-examination this witness said that though the wound lay in the way it would have been made if self-inflicted, he did not think the deceased had inflicted this stab. Medical men could not distinguish between the two kinds of lockjaw—whether it was caused by injuries or natural causes. A man's sitting in a draft of cold air was a very common cause of lock-jaw. On re-examination the doctor said that it was only in the abstract that there was no distinction between the kinds of lockjaw, when there was a wound and tetanus followed he would attribute it to the wound, and he did so without doubt in this case.

Mr. Ferguson in addressing the jury for the defence submitted that if deceased had known the prisoner had cut him it was improbable that he would, when newly wounded, bleeding, and perhaps thinking himself killed, have resolved to say nothing about it and then made up the story about a bite. It was more probable that the deceased had been stabbed by an unknown hand and had only brought the charge against the prisoner when he went to ask the Rs. 50. Or the prisoner might have committed the wound on himself and then brought this false charge. These, and other suggestions, the learned gentleman threw out as probable explanations if death had arisen from the wound, but he submitted that from the evidence they could not hold that tetanus had been caused by the cut, and that probably the medical gentlemen had erred in the operation that they had performed on deceased.

His Lordship said he must correct the learned gentleman here as it had been ruled that it was murder if death had been caused by the injuries, or if the man had sunk during the treatment, as, for instance, in an operation.

Mr. Ferguson then went back to his former argument which he thought was the stronger one, and held that on the evidence the jury could not hold tetanus had been caused by the wound.

His Lordship then explained the case and the bearing of the medical evidence, giving prominence to the decided evidence of Dr. Steadman, who was a man of science and the highest medical ability, and remarking that a surgeon of high eminence did not come forward in a court of justice and imperil his standing by giving evidence without good consideration. He then read the deposition taken by Mr. Nana Morojee, third magistrate—*acting*, but he was extremely glad to find that the appointment was permanent, for Mr. Nana Morojee was a very able magistrate.

The jury after a brief adjournment gave a verdict finding the prisoner guilty of murder under the fourth count—that of committing injuries which would in all probability cause death.

His Lordship then passed sentence of transportation for life.

The following cases were then disposed of before common jury :—

Theft by a Loafer.—Robert Mander was charged with theft in a building at Baroda.

It seemed that on the 26th October last the prisoner, who was a loafer, entered the bungalow of Lieutenant Salmond, getting access by the verandah. He stayed a short time and then returned with a bag containing some powder and shot, and made off with these articles till pursued and caught by the servants.

The prisoner made no defence, and the jury without any summing up by the Judge found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three years.

Alleged Issuing of a Forged Note.—Hurruckchund Welljee was charged with using as genuine a forged document.

Mr. Latham conducted the prosecution, the case for which simply was that the prisoner, who was a grocer at Commateepoora, had been due some Rs. 380 to a Marwaree and went with his creditor to the Bank of Bombay to pay that sum. He there tendered a note of Rs. 1,000, but the bank officials checked that as a forgery and gave prisoner into the charge of the police.

The prisoner did not deny that the note was his, and when brought before Mr. Edgington stated that he found it in a lota in his own house. In addressing the Court he said he had recently purchased the house from a Bhattia, and that he took the note to the bank only to see if it was good—but this the clerk denied.

The jury found the prisoner not guilty and he was discharged.

The Court then adjourned till next morning.

A REPUBLICAN PROGRAMME FOR SPAIN.

Senor Orense has published a Republican programme, dated Valencia, October 20.

The following are the heads of Senor Orense's programme :—

1. Form of Government—Democratic Federal Republic.
2. Legislative Power—A single Chamber, elected annually by universal suffrage.
3. Executive Power—A President, nominated by the Chamber without limitation of time, but removable at the pleasure of the Chamber.
4. Judicial Power—Appointment of judges, to be wholly independent of the legislative and executive powers.
5. The Central or National Government to manage the army and navy, the code external and diplomatic affairs ; statistics ; the Customs House, while it lasts ; post-office and telegraphs ; disputes between provinces ; unity of money, weights, and measures ; extinction of the public debt (the money to be provided from the sale of the royal patrimony, national property, and mines) ; railways on a large scale.

Principal objects of the Government :—

6. The security to every citizen of his individual and primordial rights, which are as following—Personal liberty, property, freedom of worship, freedom of the press, right of meeting.
7. The penalty of death, slavery, imprisonment, monopolies of the sale of salt and tobacco, taxes on consumption, &c., are to be abolished.
8. Customs, prisons, and judicial processes to be immediately reformed.
9. Domicile and private correspondence to be inviolable.
10. Education, choice of professions and employments, banks and credit institutions, to be free.
11. The provincial deputations, alcaldes, municipal councils, and magistrates, to be elected by universal suffrage ; their meetings to be open, and a report of the proceedings be published. These bodies to decide upon all questions which do not come under the control of the Central Government.
12. Revenue to be raised by one tax, direct and general.
13. The Spanish possessions abroad to enjoy the same rights as the mother country.
14. The post-office, telegraphic, and other services to be paid for out of the profits they produce, and taxation to be reduced in proportion as these profits increase.
15. The Civil Guard alone shall act as a police. The army to be for the national defence, and a volunteer force to be proposed for the preservation of internal order. Spain renounces wars of conquest, and will make war only when its independence is menaced.

THE ABYSSINIAN "GAZETTE."

We take the following letter from "The Times" of Oct. 29 :—

Sir,—As it is rumoured in military circles that a supplementary Abyssinian "Gazette" is about to be issued, will you kindly permit me to call attention to the case of an officer who, although he has not had the good fortune to be among those whose claims have been advocated by "The Times," is, in my opinion, scarcely, if at all, less deserving than any of them, with the exception, perhaps, of Major Holland ? I refer to Major F. P. Mignon, the senior Commissariat officer of the force which was the first to land at Zoolla. Major Mignon had such important duties to perform, and performed them so well in the face of the gravest difficulties and discouragements, securing the cordial approbation of those under whom he served—Lord Napier, Sir Charles Staveley, General Merewether, Colonel Lucas,—and his services were, moreover, so thoroughly appreciated by the entire Abyssinian force, that it would be unnecessary to trouble you with this letter if he were here to take his own part. But he happens to be in India, and, according to the adage that "the absent are always in the wrong," it is possible that his claims may be postponed to those of officers who, though not more deserving, have the advantage of being in England, and are, therefore, better able to keep their names before the home authorities. It is for this reason that, as a friend of Major Mignon, I venture to bring his name to the notice of the War Departments, and to ask that an inquiry be instituted into the nature of his claims and services. If this be done, and if it be true that another Abyssinian Gazette is to be issued, I have sufficient confidence in Major Mignon's merits to feel sure that he will not go without reward. The departments will find that Major Mignon was one of the first Commissariat officers to reach Abyssinia, and of the lest to leave it ; that he established the important depot at Zoolla, as well as all the other depots, both in the lowlands and in the highlands ; that throughout the whole of the march to Magdala he was the chief of the Commissariat in the field ; that he was present at the capture of Magdala ; and that he made all the Commissariat arrangements for the return march. I have already stated how well these arduous duties were performed, and how thoroughly these services of Major Mignon were appreciated both by his senior officers and the force.—Your obedient servant,

October 28. Pall-Mall.

A STRANGE STORY.

Cairo, 16th October.—In the "Times" of the 2nd instant was a Reuter's despatch of the 1st of October, from Alexandria, headed in large type, "Attempt to assassinate the Viceroy of Egypt," while he was visiting the illuminations in a narrow street in Cairo, by dropping a steel ball armed with sharp barbs on his head, &c. The details, true and false, connected with the alleged occurrence are as follows :—On the morning of Tuesday, the 22nd of September, the Viceroy landed at Ras-et-Tin on his return from Constantinople. During the forenoon he held receptions. He had beforehand signified his pleasure that his return should be signalled by three days' rejoicings, with illuminations and fireworks at night, both at Alexandria and Cairo. About nine o'clock of the evening of the first night, the 22nd, he left the palace at Ras-et-Tin in his carriage to see the illuminations. When passing the Café Européen, a few doors from the square in the Frank-street which is the continuation of the side of the square in which is the French consulate, two roughly cast brass balls, weighing each about 20ks (5½ lb.), armed with points six inches long resembling the heads of spears, were thrown in succession from one of the second-floor windows of the house which is over the café. One of these formidable weapons struck the leather wing of the carriage projecting over the wheel to prevent the splashing of mud. The other fell clear of the carriage. Both were picked up by officers of the Viceroy's escort, brought by the same officers to the side of the carriage for the Viceroy's inspection, and by his order handed by them into the carriage. The Viceroy, without being moved by the incident, continued his promenade, calling on Mr. Antemades by the way, to compliment him on the effect of his illumination, and returned to Ras-et-Tin. Thus far the official account. On alighting the Viceroy met Burgière Bey, his physician, at the entrance to the palace, and is reported to have told him to look at the kind of bouquets people threw at their ruler (or, as it was expressed to me, sovereign) in Alexandria. Observing that Dr. Burgière did not catch his meaning, the Viceroy added, "Oh ! these iron things in the carriage have been thrown at me from a house." Dr. Burgière asked if they had blockaded the house ? "Oh, no," said the Viceroy, "it was not worth while making a fuss ; it is better to keep the affair secret." And secret it remained till the 1st of October.

I must here add that there were, on that night, great numbers of people in the street, and particularly along the line of road by which the Viceroy passed ; that the spot at which the occurrence is said to have taken place was well lighted by the illumination as well as by the ordinary gaslights, so that the fronts of the houses on either side of the way were visible to their tops ; and that the street on both sides was thronged. Besides, the café in question is a place of general resort for refreshment, which was probably in additional demand that night. Yet nobody can be found who saw anything thrown at the Viceroy's carriage, or who remembers any confusion at the point indicated in the Viceroy's cavalcade, or who observed any of his escort, which was pretty strong, dismount and pick up anything from the ground and hand it into the carriage ; nobody, in short, who had the least suspicion that the Viceroy had been the object of any intended violence, or even discourtesy, on that evening. Nor was any suspicion entertained of such a possibility until after the fêtes at Cairo, when it began to be whispered that the Viceroy had been the object of attack in Alexandria and not in Cairo, as reported in Reuter's despatch, and, I suppose, published in the other London papers as well as in the "Times." Now, it certainly is remarkable that bodies fifteen inches in diameter—taking the brass core and the projecting points together—should be thrown at the Viceroy in a crowded street from a second-floor window without anybody seeing them ; that they should be picked up, handed to the Viceroy, and be placed in his carriage without stopping it, and so attracting observation ; and that such dangerous and large bodies should be placed in the carriage at all without incommoding its occupants—the Viceroy and two of his Ministers. So much are many people impressed with these circumstances that they actually suspect that the missiles were placed in the Viceroy's carriage before starting. On the 28th the Viceroy came to Cairo, and the illuminations, which, on the Government part, were on a most costly scale, began, and were continued on the nights of the 29th and 30th, the latter being Wednesday. On the next day and Friday the rumours began to circulate, and on Saturday, the 3rd of October, Sherif Pasha, the Viceroy's Chief Minister, and lately entrusted with the Government during his absence, presented an address, numerously signed by Government employés, to the Viceroy congratulating him on his recent escape. In that address was the remarkable phrase that, "Thank God the author of the odious attempt was not an *enfant de la patrie*," i.e. Turk or Egyptian. The news of these proceedings soon infected Alexandria, whither the Viceroy went on the morning of Monday, October 5. On that morning also appeared in the Government official paper, "L'Egypte," an account of the affair, such, as I have given it with the exception of the conversation with Burgière, and the accidental remarks as to the possibility of its occurrence. In Alexandria addresses were presented by the consuls-general by the commercial body, by the Governmen, boards, and on behalf of the European colony by M. Bravay, membre du Corps Legislatif, &c., who for the said colony thanked God that the hand which made the odious attempt was foreign to it. Who, then, could it have been ? because there are but natives and Turkish subjects and foreigners in Egypt. In the course of that and the next days high masses were performed at the Catholic, Greek, and Armenina churches, and a special service at the Jews' synagogue in thankfulness for the august Khidew's preservation. The Pasha's Ministers (Turks) attended these services, and altogether the Pasha was so pleased with the success of his accident that he announced before leaving Alexandria again on Saturday, October 10, that on the 17th he should give a grand ball there in return for the illumination at which the attempt was made to assassinate him.

It has occurred to me that this extraordinary accident may really serve the Viceroy in his jurisdiction scheme. If, in an attempt by a foreign hand (and recollect Sherif Pasha's expressions), he is powerless under the present system of judicature against the assassin, there is one strong consideration for some change in his favour. Or if that compensation fails, what was it the Emperor Napoleon said lately about the attempt to assassinate a ruler gaining for him and his dynasty sympathy ? And, perhaps, if there is a good deal of mystery and romance about the assassination, the sympathy may be all the greater. Certainly, in this case there is a good deal of mystery, and up to the present time we hear of no attempt to discover the assassin.—*Pall Mall Gazette, Oct.* 30.

DON CARLOS.

The following is the text of a communication the young Prince Don Carlos has addressed from Paris to the various powers of Europe :—

Sire,—My birth and the actual state of Spain make it a duty on my part to bring to the knowledge of your Majesty the abdication of my august father. (Here comes the text of the abdication.) If God and circumstances should place me on the Spanish throne, I shall strive to loyally reconcile the usual institutions of our epoch with the indispensable ones of the past leaving to the general Cortes, freely named, the great and difficult task of endowing my dear country with a constitution which will be, I hope, at the same time Spanish and definitive. The day I shall attain that honor I shall draw as close as possible my personal relations with your Majesty, and with your nation those of my own people. Receive, Sire, the assurance of my high consideration.

Carlos de Borbon y de Este.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

Owing (it is stated by a home paper) to advice tendered by the India Office, the Duke of Edinburgh's visit to India will take place on the return voyage of the "Galatea" instead of on the outward voyage as originally contemplated. The programme is now said to be as follows :—

On leaving Plymouth the ship will proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, calling at Madeira en route. She is expected to arrive at the Cape by the end of December, and after remaining there a few days will sail for Swan River, Western Australia, where she is timed to arrive by the close of January, 1869. Early in February she will leave for Sydney, calling at Adelaide and Melbourne, which will occasion a detention of probably eight or ten days ; and about the middle of March she will continue her voyage to Wellington and Auckland, New Zealand, arriving at the former port about the end of the month. The "Galatea" will remain there a short time, and is appointed to leave Auckland towards the close of May for Yokohama, in Japan, the distance being about 5,000 miles ; and she will probably reach the latter port by the end of June. She will then return by way of the Gulf of Pechili, Hong Kong, Manilla, Singapore and Penang, and proceed to Calcutta, where she may be expected to arrive by the end of October. On leaving Calcutta the "Galatea" will continue the return voyage calling at Trincomalee, Point de Galle or Colombo, proceeding thence by way of the Mauritius to the Cape of Good Hope, which port she will again reach by the middle of April. After leaving the Cape she will call at St. Helena, and is expected to arrive in England at the close of July. 1870.

PRESENTATION SWORD FOR LORD NAPIER.

The gold sword which the Corporation of London decided on presenting to Lord Napier of Magdala, as a mark of their estimation of his distinguished services in Abyssinia, is (says a home paper) now completed, and will, we believe, be delivered to his lordship on Monday next, (Nov. 2) prior to his leaving England. The following is a description of the sword :—The sword is of solid 18 carat gold, in finely-executed *repoussé* work. The scabbard is ornamented with groups of war trophies in relief, consisting of European and Abyssinian weapons, entwined with *renaissance* scrolls of the palm and laurel, together with ribbons on which are inscribed the names of all the principal military stations and places through which the army marched. In the centre of the scabbard, on either side, are two medallions in finely painted enamel ; the one containing the arms of the City of London, the other the monogram and coronet of Lord Napier of Magdala. On the obverse of the hilt are the arms, crest, and motto of his lordship, in illuminated enamel, with the words "Zoula" and "Magdala," the reverse side bearing the date of his lordship's encampment at Zoula (January 2nd), and that of the siege of Magdala (April 13th), the year 1868 being enamelled in monogram. The handle is in carved ivory, surmounted with a finely-chased lion's head in gold, and the blade is beutifully engraved in Damascene work, with groups of arms, laurels, &c., and bears the following inscription : "Presented by the Corporation of London, with the freedom of the City, to Lieutenant-general Lord Napier of Magdala and Carryngton, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Bombay, in admiration of the fortitude, skill, science, energy, and promptitude displayed by him in bringing the Abyssinian war to so successful and brilliant a close." This magnificent sword is considered to be an exceedingly exquisite and thoroughly artistic specimen of goldsmith's work, and has been designed and executed for the Corporation of London by Messrs. Howell, James, and Co., of Regent-street.

FOREIGN PRINCES IN THE BRITISH NAVY.

It must not be supposed that all officers on our Navy List who rejoice in names of foreign derivation are, or ever were, aliens ; but Count Gleichen and the Prince of Leiningen are not English born. They attained the enviable rank of captain in the British Royal Navy in eleven years and a-half from the date of their first entry. It took Captain W. R. Monds 27 years 6 months, Edmund Heathcote 23 years, G. T. P. Hornby 15 years, C. F. A. Shadwell 25 years 9 months, W. K. Hall 23 years 9 months, Thomas Wilson 25 years, E. A. Inglefield 21 years, and William Edmonstone 31 years, to reach the same position. Prince Victor of Hohenlohe and his Serene Highness the Prince of Leiningen are excellent officers and gallant seamen. Both of them have been engaged against the enemies of the country, and their blood-relationship with that Royal Family, which cannot, by the very force of our laws, ever cease to have foreign relations or become a British family, must exercise its influence. But that necessary influence will always be viewed with jealousy by the "Chinese of Europe," who first take their reigning family from abroad, and then seem to expect that the members of it will throw off all sympathy for kith and kin. The service must accept such interest as inevitable, and we ought to be thankful when, as in the case of Count Gleichen and the Prince Leiningen, we get princes of foreign birth who throw themselves into the profession with all the vigour of an English lad, and turn out active, intelligent, hard-working officers. It may be thought the command of the Royal yacht is always most delightful and easy. Those who are behind the scenes know better ; besides, it is not to be wondered at if Her Majesty likes to have one nearly related to her in charge of the vessel to which she entrusts her person. But we must say that we look with less satisfaction upon the appointment as a naval cadet of a Prince Louis of Battenberg, who is said to be a near relative of Prince Louis of Hesse. This young gentleman has been nominated to a naval cadetship ; it is not required of him that he should pass the doctor or the college. He is not to go on board the "Britannia," and he has been granted three months' leave. We cannot help thinking that if Squire Brown, a contributor to the resources of the country and a staunch upholder of the prerogatives of the Crown, were to have asked for similar favours to be bestowed upon the youthful inheritor of his name and fortune, he would have been looked upon as demented. This newly imported prince is the son of a general in the Russian Army, and he would, in the event of our ever again being involved in a war with the Czar, have either to resign his commission or be sent to some station where there would be no probability of his being brought into conflict with his respectable father the Prince of Lei

MR. BOUVERIE AND MR. MILL.

THE following letter appears in "The Times" of Oct. 24, in reference to one of Mr. Mill's which we republished in our own columns last week:—

SIR,—I have seen in "The Times" of to-day an extremely long letter addressed to myself by Mr. J. S. Mill. I have received no copy of it from him, and so, not wishing to pursue a controversy which seems likely to assume the aspect of a squabble, I write a line to you to correct one misstatement in that letter, and to make one observation, to conclude the matter.

It turns out, that I am the object of so much righteous indignation because I am alleged to have said in the House of Commons that the leader of the Liberal party was "incapable of leading," and I called the Liberal party a "rabble."

I never did say the leader of the Liberal party was "incapable" of leading; I spoke on the 5th of March, on the weakness of the Government, and said it was the fault of the Liberal party in the House; I spoke of "leaders who would not lead;" and speaking of the state of the Liberal party in the House of Commons, I said "we were little better than a rabble."

Here is the description of that state by Mr. Mill himself, in the closing paragraph of his letter:—

"It is in the renewal of the tactics which made the last House of Commons a spectacle of dissension and want of principle—showing us representatives trying to slip out of the engagements their constituents conceived them to be bound by, and others yielding a shameful obedience when called to order by the dread of losing their seats; while, in cases where this powerful motive was not in operation, men elected under the same banner proved by their conduct that there was as irreconcilable a variance in their intentions and political feelings as if they had sat on opposite sides of the House. What gave this deplorable character to the last House of Commons was that its so-called Liberal members were rallied under the cry of supporting Palmerston, as we are now told they ought to be rallied under the cry of disestablishing the Irish Church."

I leave your readers to judge of the difference between Mr. Mill, who graphically describes the thing, and myself, who ventured to give it a name. They will remember

"That in the captain is but a choleric word
"Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy."

I am sir, your obedient servant,
E. P. BOUVERIE.

Coleshill-house, Highworth, Oct. 23.

THE DEMISE OF GRAPE SHOT.

WE have to record the demise of a distinguished and well-tried servant of the public, one of the very oldest members of the artillery service. Grape shot is no more. Who shall say when the career of this ancient projectile commenced? It was probably contemporary, or nearly so, with the introduction of artillery; for without too nicely specifying particular patterns, it may be said to have had its origin in the charges of old nails, coarse gravel, bits of iron, bolts, and the like, which, under the comprehensive term of "langridge," were used by artillerists as early as the fourteenth century. The little bags filled with stones, of this epoch, and the canvas cartridges containing small iron balls, of a later time, furnish more exact prototypes of the modern form of grape, which consisted of an iron plate spindle piled round with iron balls enclosed in a canvas bag, the whole being "quilted" with a strong line, and painted. The name "grape" was derived from the sort of rude resemblance which this projectile bore to a bunch of grapes. Outside the service this is the form of grape best known; but, strictly speaking, it was superseded forty-six years ago by a description of grape known as "Caffin's pattern," after its inventor. The Caffin's grape, although approved in 1822, was not generally made until 1856, and it never quite shouldered the old-fashioned sort out of the service, for to this day there exist at most stations stores of the latter, the greater part of these stores no doubt in an unserviceable condition. The Caffin's grape consisted of four tiers of circular iron plates, enclosing between them iron balls, and connected by an iron spindle which passed through the centres of the plates. The old-fashioned grape never got over the shock inflicted by the introduction of this new pattern; and of late years its identity has become merged in great measure in case or "canister" shot, cylinders of tin or iron filled with balls. By increasing the size of these balls, and by improving the construction of the cylinders themselves, a projectile, which was at first known as "case-grape," was made to do duty at once for case and grape; and a recent order has removed the old grape shot from the list of British service stores. So distinguished a servant cannot, however, be allowed to take its departure, to mingle its ashes with those of the chain and bar shot of earlier ages, without a word, if not a tear, of regret. Its glory has been great in its day. Many and many a fine fellow has gone down before its fierce blows; many a breach has been swept by its whistling showers; the torn and shattered riggings of many a hostile ship have borne eloquent testimony to its destructive powers. But it is now among the things which have been improved off the face of the earth—off this English earth of ours at least. Amongst the changes and developments of modern artillery science it has found it rests. Grape shot, *pur et simple*, grape as the sailors of Nelson's day and the soldiers of Wellington knew it, is no more. A sort of hybrid projectile, a little more than case and less than grape, a projectile of superior destructive and more enduring powers, will henceforth take its place, and satisfy the requirements of a more critical age.—*Pall Mall Gazette, Oct.* 30.

"GETTING INTO SOCIETY."

THE longing to "get into society" is accountable in a great measure for some of the worst evils of the time. It does for superior people what the love of fine clothes does for pretty servant maids. Dusterina knows she is pretty; she is sure she should look like a real lady if she only had the weeds and trappings of a gentle woman; for these are sacrificed all that was ever likely to make her respectable perhaps, and so *one* social evil is perpetuated. There also prevails amongst more fortunate people, though not the most fortunate, a passion for achieving all the appointments of the real "swell"—for living in the elegant splendour of titled people in general, to be of their neighbourhood and company; and to this passion, increasing enormously with the increase of commercial wealth of late years, a good deal of what is called commercial immorality is due. This also is a social evil of considerable magnitude, and it entails another of a political character. The same passion has given and gives to the House of Commons some of the worst and most mischievous pretenders that ever sate in it—men some of whom have gone from that assembly to the hulks, or to die by suicide at a prison door. Therefore it is a very deplorable passion. Nevertheless, it is so very natural an one that it is not likely to succumb to any amount of preaching. Such ambitions are common and ineradicable; and all we can hope for is that their pursuit may be less frequently made through the fortunes of innocent people and to the injury of public morals. He should be regarded as a blessing to his generation who indicates a way to the same desirable ends by means more innocent; and we fancy we perceive such a way. It is suggested by a letter to the "Standard" from Mr. Harry Sydney, a comic vocalist (he disclaims the credit of being comic, but he can't seriously deny it, he is funny), one of those artists the lustre of whose genius extends from the dais of the music hall to the tables of dukes and princes. Mr. Sydney seems to have been attacked by the "London Review" in such a way as to provoke him to assert his honours and dignities. As a politician his views are "those of five out of six of the gentlemen of England," he belongs to the great Liberal party. As an artist he has reminiscences connected with the Cave of Harmony of which any man may be proud. It was there that William Makepeace Thackeray spoke thus of him:—"Sometimes clever, always respectable." There also says Mr. Sydney:—

I formed acquaintances, many of which have ripened in to friendships, with gentlemen of every profession, and the leading men of every town and county in the kingdom. I could refer to more of the nobility and aristocracy of wealth and talent among my correspondents than the "London Review" has readers. "Of all the memories of the past," no circumstance affords me great satisfaction than this—at Evans's I have been frequently and heartily complimented by the great historian—

and then a name is mentioned which all England holds in respect. Here, then, is a social position which leaves nothing to desire—gentlemanly politics, the approbation of the History and Imagination of your time, friendships made out of number amongst the nobility, to say nothing of the aristocracy of wealth and talent, and all achieved by the innocent means of singing comic songs in a Cave of Harmony. Why, then, we say to the ambitious, why strive for distinction in the weary mart and by the electioneerer's elbow—too often to the destruction of the innocence of your boyhood and to the ruin of other people's comfort? See what is to be done in Mr. Sydney's line, with nobles for patrons; and if you *must* be a swell, go and do likewise.—*Pall Mall Gazette, Oct.* 30.

According to General Deligny, Deputy-Governor of Algeria, not less than 500,000 Arabs have died of starvation during the present year.

The directors of the Maritime Canal of Suez have published a table showing the general situation of the works on the 30th of September. In the narrow channel and basin of Port Said and along the canal to Suez the total to be extracted was 74,112,130 metres cube; between the 15th August and 15th September 2,051,367 were taken out; the total up to the present time being 49,309,522. There remain to be removed 24,802,608. Fifty-eight dredging machines are at work, and two more are in preparation; the number of labourers is 14,853.

KISSING AT ELECTIONS.

KISSING is sometimes a power in election time, and has been known to turn the scale. The beautiful Duchess of Devonshire of last century is said to have kissed freely when canvassing for Charles James Fox at the hotly-contested Westminster election of 1784, and her condescension to a butcher has become famous in story. This mild and elegant form of bribery and corruption has gone out a good deal of late; but the fishwives of Liverpool have been giving a hint that may lead to its revival. A few days ago, Lord Sandon and Mr. Graves, the Conservative candidates for that borough, visited the fishmarket, in company with some of the town councillors. What was the object of their inspection does not appear; but the saleswomen seized the opportunity for a demonstration, though it is equally difficult to divine *their* object. They waved the tails of fishes over their heads, and made an imposing clamour. At length one of the ladies linked her arm in that of Lord Sandon, and promenaded the market to the end, followed by Mr. Graves, the town councillors, and the feminine fish interest generally. At the close of the course (we follow the narrative of the "Liverpool Mercury") "a female fish-seller, who has not long been married, rushed from behind her stall, embraced first Lord Sandon, and kissed him, and then did ditto to Mr. Graves. It has not transpired whether the candidates returned the salutation; but the patriotic kissing of the fishwife was applauded to the echo." How these delicate attentions can affect the elections we fail to see; but they may give a hint in another direction, and reintroduce kissing as a form of electoral canvassing. Market women seem always to have exercised some influence in politics. They figure in the various French revolutions, and, a few months before the *coup d'état*, Louis Napoleon, after laying the foundation-stone of a new central marketplace in Paris, received at the Elysée a deputation of "Damee de la Halle," whom he entertained with an elegant collation, and one of whose number he gallantly kissed. Of all market women, however, the fishwives seem generally to be the most conspicuous. Venus Anadyomene—with a fish basket on her head—is sometimes a potent deity.—*London Review, Oct.* 24.

PRECOCIOUS CHILDREN.

ENGLISH travellers on the Continent rarely or never take young children with them. French people do, Russians do, and so do Americans, though the latter seem to prefer boys and girls just out of the nursery. Germans, however, seem to be the great offenders, wealthy persons of that nation thinking no shame to be accompanied by entire families, children, governesses, nurses, wet-nurses and all. What with one people and another, children are numerous enough on the great routes to form a distinct feature in tourist life, a class well worth studying, a race who supply to observers perhaps the most distinct and curious of all subjects of speculation. They are, to begin with, so very separate and so very national. We would undertake in any hotel on the Continent to tell the nationality of any child by the arrangements made for his or her food, and by his or her relations to the servants. There is the American child, first, whose position is the simplest and easiest conceivable. She, if above three years of age, is "a grown-up," paid for like any other guest, entitled to the same privileges, displaying the same entire independence of any kind of control, and evincing all the curious national contempt for servants of all grades. An American child of four in a Swiss hotel is perfectly capable of ordering a *petit verre* after dinner, and if she did would get it without the slightest interference from mamma, or the governess, or indeed any human being except possibly the waiter who would speedily be brought to a due sense of his position and responsibilities. Dining at Zurich, a few days since, the writer noticed a perfect specimen of the kind. She was a bright-eyed, fair-haired little thing, probably seven years old, but in appearance scarcely five, who marched into the room with the air of mingled curiosity and pomp so comical in sharp children, made way for her father, a grave man of fifty, but calmly ordered her mother to take another chair. Mamma had seated herself outside her husband, and Baby intended to sit between her and the governess. This arrangement accomplished, and a waiter who proffered a high chair summarily sent into disgrace, Baby unrolled her napkin, read the *menu* carefully, remarked that she liked sweets, and gravely went in for dinner. Of ten or twelve dishes that child tasted every one, insisted on a separate glass of claret, and at last fixed the affections of her over-filled little person on some cheese-cakes. First she ate her own share. Then she sidled up to her governess, remarked in American that she had not had half enough, and, in French, that the lady opposite was clearly English, and, under cover of her chatter, quietly stole and bolted the poor woman's cheese-cakes. Then she turned to her mother; but her mother had passed the dish, and we thought she was at the end of her resources. Not a bit of it. In the shrillest and calmest of trebles she ordered the head waiter, then about fifty feet off, "to bring papa some more cheese-cakes," clutched three, and putting one on the governess's plate,—either out of a theory of restitution, as we hope, or an idea of making her an accomplice, as we fear,—bolted the other two, and then nudged her mother for admiration. With insignificant variations of circumstance she was the typical American female-child as encountered in Switzerland, the most independent, self-helpful, greedy little imp alive. Male children from that continent, we are bound to say, are different, their main characteristics being a portentous gravity, and a certain slow, but real, politeness wonderful to behold. Outside the *table d'hote* the last remnant of self-restraint seems to be thrown off, balconies are turned into play-rooms, passages into race-courses, till the entire building seems given over to shrill-voiced, dyspeptic, high-spirited little imps, who in an hour or so attract to their sides a cosmopolitan assembly of all colours and ages, make them all as wicked as themselves, and, we are bound to add, rule them all with the most serene *aplomb*.

Next to the American children, the German are the most prominent; but their prominence is not at dinner. There they are at work on the business of life, and are remarkable only from the half quizzical, half servile attention paid to them by their fathers, and their astounding linguistic capacity. One of them, who sat opposite us a fortnight since, a meek, staid-looking, self-impressed little person, with red hair, talked three languages with equal fluency, ordered her father's wine, dictated some extraordinary combination of foot-stools and chairs which ultimately seated her about six inches above the table, and was watched by her father, a widower obviously, with sort of admiring awe. Somehow she was like Pauline in Currer Bell's *Vellitte*, and before she had been in the hotel three hours some specialty in the child was recognized; everybody nodded, or rather bowed, to her,—salutes which she returned with the gravest of inclinations,—and the waiters watched her as if their places depended on her fiat. We have an impression, quite without evidence, that her father was a man of considerable rank, but anyhow, in twenty-four hours the child had made her presence distinctly felt throughout the house, and so completely asserted her position that if she had ordered champagne for breakfast some one would have brought it without a glance to seek the father's consent. She, of course, was not typical, being in her way a character; and, as we suspect, but do not know, aided by her father's place in the world; but it is true that, next to the Americans, the Germans seem to accord their children the most liberty, to treat them with the least reference to disparity of age. Both nations spend for their children, too, with a liberality which approaches extravagance; the Germans lugging about small armies of retainers, and the Americans submitting, on their behalf, to the most preposterous claims. We met in the Overland one party of nine, for whom a careful mother had not only engaged nine mules, but nine guides, all strictly charged to prevent the slightest attempt at rapid motion.—*Spectator, Oct.* 24.

LOSS OF A SPANISH BARQUE BOUND TO MANILA.—The *Straits Times* announces the loss of the Spanish barque *Margarita*, Captain Olano, from Hamburg bound to Manila, on the 20th September, near the St Paul's and Amsterdam Islands, and that nineteen of the crew perished by drowning, the remainder being taken on to Batavia by the Dutch barque *Jumeljee*, which port they reached after a passage of 22 days. The exact position where the *Margarita* sank was lat. 41° 33' S., lon. 66·11' E.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN GOLD FIELDS.—The Cape Town *Advertiser and Mail* says—"As to the gold-fields in the interior, we were never very enthusiastic about them, and hitherto we have had no satisfactory returns from that quarter. A specimen of auriferous quartz sent home by Mr. Evans of Natal has, however, been found by the assayers to H. M. Mint to yield gold at the enormous rate of 1146 oz. per ton of the rock. The next question that arises is, where was this specimen found, and how far was it really a sample of a larger bulk, or a mere selected bit? Others, however, take a more sanguine view of the gold-prospects than we have done. One numerous party, well furnished and provisioned, have left Queen's Town a few weeks ago for El Dorado, and were last heard of as having passed Bloemfontein; while three or four similar parties have set forth from Natal. That there is gold in the regions referred to, there can be no reasonable doubt; but whether it furnishes rich gold-fields, is what has yet to be tested. The Government Commission of Inquiry to the gold-fields has not yet been appointed. It is supposed that the Governor, who has *carte blanche* to act in the matters as he thinks best, has sent home to England for a suitable explorer."

A WELSH COLONY IN PATAGONIA.

THE Welsh colony in Patagonia, concerning the condition of which some distressing details have recently been published, appears to have suffered unusual vicissitudes. The colony owes its origin to the efforts of Mr. M. D. Jones, of the college at Bala, in Wales, who seems to have been strongly desirous of establishing a settlement at which Welsh would be understood, and to which persons speaking that language only could proceed with less disadvantage there from than would be likely to attend them in other colonies. Application had previously been made to the English Government for a grant of territory for that purpose, but the request being refused, Mr. Jones and his friends directed their attention to South America, where the late Admiral Fitzroy, who surveyed the coast of Patagonia, had reported the existence, on the River Chupat, of a locality admirably adapted for the purposes of a settlement. Admiral Fitzroy's assertions were, in some measure, corroborated by a statement made by Sir Woodbine Parish, in his "History of Buenos Ayres and the Provinces of La Plata," to the effect that the valley was extremely fertile, possessing a rich soil, and being covered with herds of wild cattle. In 1863 a committee was despatched from Wales to Buenos Ayres for the purpose of obtaining the consent of the Argentine Government to the formation of the proposed colony, but although the Argentine authorities regarded the project with approbation, the National Congress refused its consent to the establishment of an European settlement within the limits of the Republic, the considerations in favour of such refusal being the religion of the proposed colonists, and the fact that wherever a body, however small, of the Anglo-Saxon race established themselves, they always finally succeed in possessing themselves of the whole country. It was added that in this particular instance the colonists would be supported in their ambitious views by the neighbourhood of the British establishment at the Falkland Isles, which are situated near the Patagonian coast. Undeterred by this rebuff, fresh agents were again sent to Buenos Ayres, and at last the Argentine Government declared that they would do for the colonists all that was permitted by law, namely, allow each family settling on Government land 100 acres of ground. This appeared to satisfy the Welsh agents, who returned, without loss of time to their employers in Wales, for the purpose of reporting progress.

The next thing heard of the scheme was the establishment of a Welsh emigration society, controlled by a central committee in Liverpool. Under the auspices of this society a notice, printed in Welsh, was extensively circulated throughout various portions of the principality, setting forth in glowing terms the attractions of the proposed settlement in Patagonia, and stating that in addition to the 100 acres of land promised to each family, the first batch of emigrants would receive gifts of horses, cattle, wheat, implements, &c. It was, however, added that "there is no certainty about the amount of these gifts; it is judged that they will be at least five horses, ten cows, twenty sheep, two or three pecks of wheat, a plough peculiar to the country, and a number of fruit trees to every family." Farther on the reader was told, "It will be planned through the agents to have wheat for bread, as well as for sowing, for four months, *i. e.*, until the first crop from the earth;" also, "there will be abundance of animal food." These statements—which were not exactly true—were readily accepted by the simple peasantry by whom they were perused, and at length a vessel, the "Lady Hatton," was chartered by the society to convey 150 emigrants out, on the 27th April, 1865, but the ship not arriving at Liverpool on the day fixed for her departure, the emigrants returned to their native homes. Mr. Jones, who appears to have possessed considerable faith in the movement, unwilling that the emigration scheme should suffer from this untoward event, re-collected the disappointed people, to the number of 153, including men, women, and children, who finally started in the "Mimosa" for the east coast of Patagonia, on May 31, 1865. One-third only of the party were able-bodied men, a circumstance to which the subsequent difficulties experienced by the colonists were primarily attributable. After a voyage of upwards of 7,000 miles, the emigrants arrived at Bahia Nueva on the 28th of July, having lost five children at sea. Here they were detained a month or six weeks, having no means of transporting their effects to the Chupat. At last the women and children were conveyed from Bahia Nueva to Chupat, forty miles distant by land, and seventy miles by sea, in a schooner called the "Mary Ellen." The voyage was not expected to have lasted more than a couple of days, but owing to the prevalence of tempestuous weather the vessel was no less than 17 days making the passage, nearly all the women and children being kept huddled together during that time in a semi-starved condition in the ship's hold. This disastrous voyage occasioned the deaths of five more children. The male colonists for the most part proceeded to the Chupat on foot, in small parties, the route lying through a wild and uninhabited district. Some of the men, being ignorant of the landmarks of the district, found themselves obliged to pass four or five nights on the road, in the open air, and nearly without food. On arriving at the site of the intended settlement it was found—it being the beginning of October—that the time for sowing had passed by, and that to a great extent they would become dependent on their own resources. Some dissatisfaction was expressed at this, the more so that the agent, Mr. Lewis Jones, announced his intention of proceeding in the "Mary Ellen," which formed the only link between the settlers and the rest of the world, to some other point where the prospect seemed brighter. Meeting on his way a vessel laden with stores, ordered some time previously by him, he returned to the colonists whom he had so hastily deserted, but they refused to have anything to do with him. . . . .

By the middle of 1866 sixty acres of ground had been sown with wheat, several houses and fences erected, ten miles of cart-road completed, and other improvements effected. A portion of the settlers had also formed themselves into a volunteer corps, for protection against the neighbouring Indians, whom, notwithstanding the professions of goodwill made by the leading Caciques, they greatly distrusted, having been told how on more than one occasion the Spanish colony at Patagonia had been plundered by the Indians. Nor were they ignorant of the fact that only a few years since, a tribe of Patagonians allowed Commander Alan Gardner, R.N., and his companions to starve to death, and murdered the crew of the "Ocean Queen." The chief difficulty with which the colony had to contend was its isolated position, being nearly 150 miles from the nearest established post, and 200 miles from the nearest market. Moreover, the wheat crops were liable to be totally destroyed in a single night by one of the Pampero winds, which occasionally sweep across the plains. At the beginning of last year the news from the colony was anything but favourable, and Mr. Mathew, writing from Buenos Ayres to Lord Stanley, stated that the failure of the settlers' wheat harvest, together with the unwillingness of the Argentine Government to make any further pecuniary advances, had led the Argentine authorities to entertain the idea of removing the colonists from the Chaput River, and of offering them the choice of lands near the settlement of Patagonia, or in the province of Santa Fé. Two months later it was announced that the Argentine Government had temporarily suspended its decision; and, later still, in June, 1867, it was formally stated that the Argentine authorities were prepared to continue to the colonists the subsidy hitherto received by them until the autumn of 1868, by which time it was anticipated the fate of the hapless colony would be determined in one way or the other. In a few weeks we shall probably know more of the matter.—*Daily News.*

ON Saturday, October 24, severe shocks of earthquake, followed by a loud rumbling noise, were felt at two places near Mallow, in Cork county. Houses were shaken, furniture broken, and the occupants greatly terrified. At the time the shocks were felt it was blowing a hurricane. The first shock was felt at Newtown, within a few miles of Mallow. Some gentlemen who were hunting near the place at the time state that the shocks was followed by a loud rumbling noise and an oscillation of the earth. In other places between Mallow and Kanturk a distinct shock of earthquake was also felt. Houses were shaken from their foundations, and in some instances the furniture was thrown down and broken. The shock passed from north to south.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,500,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
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AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

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9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

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6 months' sight (on City Bank) at...		1/11 3/8	per Rupee.
4	,, ,,	1/11 9/16	,,
3	,, ,,	1/11 5/8	,,
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Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice,	3 per cent.
Do. 6 do.	5 ,,
Do. 12 do.	6 ,,

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All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

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FOR SALE, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, capsuled and bottled by "Parle," in prime condition at Rs. 4-12 per dozen, quarts. Apply to OWEN AND OKELL,
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FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy.....	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey....	'Dunville's V.R.'	,, 18	,,
Claret.....	'Medoc	,, 10	,,
Do.	'Lormont'	,, 12	,,

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

INDOOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—Our India Pale Ale, bottled by us, can only be procured in Bombay through our Sole Agent, Mr. Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla. London 26th August 1867.
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A new supply of the above celebrated Pale Ale has just arrived by several vessels in quarts and pints. Terms Cash on delivery. No. 40 Meadow Street, Fort.
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Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts.....	at	Rs. 42	per doz.
Do. Do. Pts.....		,, 20	,,
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Coyle & Co.'s Pale Dry Amontilla-			
do Sherry		,, 27	,,
Do. Port Wine of 1849 Vintage.		,, 30	,,
Ronaldson's Sherry.....		,, 30	,,
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SHERRY.
J. AND C. WHITE AND Co.'s
PALE DINNER.
A sound light Wine for general use.

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Per dozen	Rs. 22/8	Rs. 25

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A "light fruity" Wine.

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SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY.
A high-class, full-bodied Wine.

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A soft, pure, delicate Wine.

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The ne plus ultra of Sherries.

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